

RURAL DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA

(1974-78)

A Select Bibliography

Compiled

Under the worthy supervision of

Mr. S. Hasan Zamarrud

By

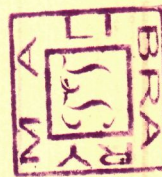
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P R E F A C E

The scientific utility of bibliographic research is paramount, if an area of substantive interest is to advance in its search of knowledge. The savings in effort and time a person reaps in having available comprehensive listings of various types of documents. This bibliography is prepared to assist persons in the broad area of "Rural Development of India" from 1974-78.

It would be pointless to us to list the articles have been published in the period of 1974-78. However, some articles have had more influence than others and I think these are listed in my work.

Scope and Sources of Compilation

The bibliography includes 254 entries which are not comprehensive but are fairly representative of the subject. While starting with this venture, a survey of the literature available in important libraries viz. Maulana Azad Library, Aligarh; Jawahar Lal Nehru University Library, New Delhi; Sapru House Library, New Delhi; Public Enterprises Centre for Continuing Education Library New Delhi; Central Secretariate Library, Shashtri Bhawan, New Delhi, National Institute of Education (NCERT) Library New Delhi, School of social Work Library, Delhi, was made.

Almost, all the important periodicals covering the field, were selected for this purpose. A list of these periodicals consulted including their respective places or origin, abbreviations used and frequency, has been given in the beginning.

Although the bibliography is essentially selective in nature, I have tried my level best to cover all aspects of the problems

Standard followed:

As far as possible the Indian standards recommended for bibliographical reference (IS:2381-1963) and Indian standard recommended for abbreviations for titles of periodicals (IS:18-1949) 1967 re-print, have been followed. The other abbreviations used for months etc. have been listed some where in the work.

Abstracts:

The entries in the bibliography contain abstracts giving the essential information about the articles documented. An important feature of this bibliography is that it includes informative abstracts and some of which are indicative. I feel that a needy person will feel satisfied and need not to consult the original articles in the periodicals.

Arrangements :

Efforts have been made to arrange the entries under co-extensive subject headings. For this purpose a comprehensive list of subject headings was compiled. For the development of subject headings, no classification scheme was found to give a co-extensive class number, therefore, the headings have been derived by following a Macrothesaurus, a basic list of economic and social development terms (English edition) and sear's list of subject headings, and Library of Congress Subject headings, as far as possible. Although there is always scope for difference of opinion on any issue, the list of subject headings is expected to be helpful to the consultants of the bibliography.

The entries are serially numbered and the following items of information are contained in the various entries.

- (a) Serial number
- (b) Name of the author/authors
- (c) Full stop (.)
- (d) Title of contributing including sub-title and alternative title, if any.
- (e) A full stop (.)
- (f) Title of periodical in abbreviated form so far as possible. This has to be underlined.

- (g) A full stop (.)
- (h) Volume number
- (i) A comma (,)
- (j) Issue number
- (k) A semi colon (;)
- (l) Month
- (m) A comma (,)
- (n) Year
- (o) A semi colon (;)
- (p) Inclusive pages of the article

Specimen Entry

58. REYNOLDS (Norman) and SUNDAR (Pushpa).
 Maharashtra's employment guarantee scheme,
 a programme to emulate. Econ. and Pol. Wkly.
 12, 29; July, 1977; 1149-58.

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

Bibliography contains an exhaustive author, title and subject index. A large number of gag references have been provided to facilitate the consultation of the bibliography and to meet the needs of the various approaches.

A C K N O W L E D G E M E N T

I am greatly indebted to Mr. S. Hasan Zameerul, Lecturer, who actually supervised the compilation of this bibliography. I owe a debt of gratitude to my revered teacher, Prof. M. H. Rasvi, Head of the Deptt. of Library Science, who helped me in more than one ways in undertaking this venture. I offer my thanks to Mr. Almusaffar Khan, Lecturer, whose valuable guidance and suggestions were always available to me.

I am also thankful to Mr. P. S. Dubey, Librarian, Public Enterprises Centre for Continuing Education Library, New Delhi, for providing necessary materials and information.

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PART - I

INTRODUCTION

Rural development has received a great deal of attention in recent years in development literature, national plans, political platforms and in the lending programmes of developed countries. Increasing attention has been focused on rural development, because in India a majority of the population lives in rural areas and is dependent on agriculture for their livelihood. Approximately 80 per cent of India's population is rural and about 70 per cent of the total workforce is cultivators and agricultural labourers. Therefore, agricultural and rural development become central to any effort intended to reduce poverty.

Mahatma Gandhi pleaded that the socio-economic development of the country and the national prosperity can only be achieved if the uplift of the Indian villages has taken place. It was with this view that the Government of India, after independence, implemented a number of programmes for the development of rural community.

A major goal of a Rural Development programme is to raise the level of living of low-income

populations through balancing agriculture with industrial and business development. Changes associated with major geographic shifts in population and economic activity have caused a number of economic problems in resource and community development and public service provision. The changing mix and location of economic activity combined with resource immobility has left ^{un}employed or under employed resources.

Rural Development has many sides, but its main goal is to bring jobs, opportunity, and a better life to low income, under employed people in rural India, not only for their own good, but for the welfare of all Indians. At the same time this strengthens the economic foundation of successful enterprises already established in rural areas.

In the quest for a better life for rural dwellers, the aim is to develop the type of rural society that will be capable of continuous renewal; one that will develop to the fullest its human resources; one that will remove obstacles to human fulfilment and self discovery; and on which will permit each individual the fulfilment that comes with the exercise of his talent.

Obstacles based on race, creed or origin will also have to be eliminated if we want to bring a better quality of life to rural India and preserve the kind of nation we care about.

A strong rural development programme will help all people and the entire community and the quality of life enjoyed by all citizens.

Rural Development is concerned with improving the economic capability of individuals in rural India. It is concerned with improving the services of rural communities. It is concerned with improving the economic opportunities in the small cities, towns, villages and farming communities of rural India.

People can provide much of this for themselves; some they can do together; some must come from outside sources.

The most effective programme to deal with rural under employment and lagging incomes is to create job opportunities through private enterprise, accompanied with education and job training to better fit rural people for these jobs - plus more ingredients bringing the jobs and job - seekers together.

We should keep in the forefront of our thinking that jobs are created by the ingenuity and ambition of private enterprise. Wealth is created by job-holding citizens and self-employed persons producing goods and services. Job development through private industry is the most effective rural development programme. And the activities of rural development should be directed towards this goal.

The real strength of rural development is that it harnesses local energies and is run by local people who know better than anyone, their own problems, their own capabilities and their own priorities.

Local rural development is a dedication of the strengths of individuals through their own institutions schools, clubs and organisations, business and their industry - to make more jobs, create more opportunities and establish a better quality of life.

Rural development as a community-wide action programme cannot start unless the local people want it, and it cannot succeed unless local leaders aggressively promote it. If a community lacks leadership, if it lacks local concern, if it not convinced that it should become a better place to live then perhaps it should not.

Communities take on the characteristics of the people in them, reflecting their drive, ambition, pride, resourcefulness and will to work together. Vibrant, progressive communities don't just happen, none are they beyond the reach of any of us.

We can't guarantee prosperity for each community that starts a rural development programme - but we can guarantee this : Any community will be better as a result of its efforts.

The proper role of state and Union Government in rural development is to help local areas with their planning, to share ideas and to provide the means by which local communities can tap what-ever assistance State and Union Government offers to individuals and to local projects.

Rural development is not :

- a) A new agency of government
- b) A new appropriation to spend money in rural India.
- c) A new set of directives from the Union Government.
- d) A programme handed down and run from above.

Rural development is, however, many things:

1. Rural development is aimed at those with low incomes and the under-employed, but it is not just a poverty programme.

2. Rural development is a "people" programme to lift up those in greatest need, whether disadvantaged for economic or social reasons - but it is not a civil rights programme or a rural slum programme.
3. Rural development is aimed at job creation, but it is not just an industrialisation programme although jobs through private enterprise is the key to long-lasting economic opportunity.
4. Rural development is built on local initiative, but it does not depend solely on local resources and local leadership - nevertheless, local initiative is the key to the success of rural development.
5. Rural development is aimed at a better quality of life, but rural development is not just a social programme - even though quality of life and a better society is the end product of rural development.
6. Rural development is aimed that at population and industrial dispersion, but it is not just a land policy or settlement programme - however, physical surroundings and environmental develop-

ment are vital for clean air, clean water, open space, scenic beauty, recreation and "room to live".

Rural development, then, is a combination of specific programmes directed toward a broad horizon - all intended to help create a nation of greater beauty, deeper satisfaction and expanded opportunities for all Indians, now and in the future, in rural areas.

Mahatma Gandhi wanted that cities must observe villages. In this view, exploiting of villages was itself an organised violence. He remarked that if we want "Swaraj" to be built on non-violence, we have to give the villages their proper place. Under "Swaraj" nobody is any body's enemy; every body contributes his or her duty quota to the common goal; all can read, write and their knowledge keeps growing day by day. In this view, village "Swaraj" was a complete republic, independent of its neighbours for its own vital wants (food, clothing and shelter) and, yet, interdependent for many others in which dependence is a necessity. What he wanted was an all-round development of the villages.

After independence, process of planning started. Many programmes for increasing agricultural and industrial production, community development and for establishing a welfare state were launched. Based on the report of an International Team of Experts, the Government of India started Intensive Agricultural Development Programmes in 1960 with a view to supply adequate farm credit and other agricultural inputs through strengthened co-operatives for increasing agricultural production. Since then many programmes like "Grow more Food" campaign, High-yielding varieties programme, Green Revolution, Intensive Cattle Development programme, Intensive Agricultural Area Programme, Small Farmers Development Programme, Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Programme, Integrated Dryland Agricultural Development Programme, Drought-prone Area Development Programme, Rural Industries Project etc., have been started.

No doubt, these programmes have made certain impact on the rural production and economy. However, all the progress has been lop sided and is common feeling that the gaps between large and small farmers, rich and poor, rural elites and landless labourers, haves and have nots have been widened. The population growth has counter acted the progress

what-soever achieved, within the villages it has undoubtedly had a tendency not only to cause fragmentation of holdings but, thereby, also to fortify the class structure, to make it more rigid and less egalitarian by increasing the relative number of landless and poor, and thus ever more inimical to the success of efforts to raise productivity in agriculture. Nevertheless, the upward trend in population has meant that more food has been needed to maintain even the traditionally low levels of nutrition. More labour has to be put in by a labour force that has been growing at about the same rate as the population. Thus an inter-play between the increased needs for food, the bigger labour force and slow improvement in techniques has resulted in an increase in the input of work to preserve traditional levels of living for the agricultural population.

However, a process of gradual adjustment has constantly given some work to almost all in the growing agricultural labour force except to those who, for social reasons, have preferred to remain idle or do little work. They have been able to indulge in that luxury at little cost. Since labour has remain very cheap, the whole social situation has, thus, been subtly arranged to absorb the continual increase in the agricultural labour force. As such, for the

rural re-construction and revitalisation of the shattered rural economy, the present government has initiated the Integratal Rural Development Programme. The programmes are to be tailored to the local needs and resources that are economically viable and socially acceptable.

Antyodaya is a new programme for the uplift of poor. Though this programme, started for the development of rural poor, was practically examine by many private agencies, Rajasthan Government first started this, as a most important development programme.

This programme (Antyodaya) was started in Uttar Pradesh and Himanchal Pradesh on Gandhi Jayanti, 1978. In Uttar Pradesh till 1983, due to this programme, five families of each villages numbering 1,12,000 villages will be able to get benefit. Thus in Uttar Pradesh about one lack families will come under this programme for which State has fixed 25 Crore Rupees. Due to this programme, 19,000 poor families of Himanchal Pradesh will get the benefit.

Bihar and Maharashtra have also decided to start this new programme (Antyodaya) for uplift of rural poor. Kerala and West Bengal have started Employment Programme based on "Antyodaya".

Integrated Rural Development is based on the concept of "Antyodaya" given by Mahatma Gandhi. In this view, the utility of all development programmes must be measured against one basic yardstick, viz., the real benefits to be derived by the poorest person. The concept has been firmly reiterated by the Janta Government and a new type of planning and new approach to administration has been called for.

The concept of Integrated Rural Development in its true scientific meaning has gained momentum only during the past few years. There is a general consensus that the economic, social and cultural development in the country ultimately hinges on the development in the rural areas. Since about 80 per cent of the population of the country lives in rural areas and regarded as a productive force, it, therefore, becomes incumbent on the policy makers to draw consumption schedules suiting to the needs of the rural population, otherwise overall economic growth of the country is bound to remain stagnant. Further, there is a general recognition all over the world that the per capita national income and GNP fail to reflect the realities of life. The real development, therefore, should be related to the social objectives of economic growth, such as redistribution of income, institutional changes, equalization of distribution of development

benefits, etc. These should also linked up with the nation's programme and should tell about the pattern of resource mobilization, quality of life, social integration, stratification and mobility and participation of the different categories of people in the development process.

Still agriculture occupies the main key to the rural economy, which is yet to come up, so as to feed the starving millions and also to provide jobs for the growing hands. The number of landless labourers and marginal farmers, rather than diminishing, has continued to increase. The size of land holdings has become smaller and uneconomic. The socio-economic disparities have been growing.

In post-independent India, many efforts have been made to accelerate the pace of rural development. Such efforts have led to the postulation of various conflicting theories and approaches to rural development and in return, have confounded rather than solved the problem of accelerating rural development.

The solution lies in joint and integrated rather than isolated efforts. Effectiveness of a strategy of rural development, therefore, hinges to a great extent, on the correct identification of

constraints and accelerators of development and participation of rural people. Thus, it is obvious that the rural development imposes a change in the socio-economic systems. To begin with all the socio-economic barriers and accelerators of rural development within an area need to be diagnosed properly. The available local resources - physical and human both - are the very power-ful accelerators of economic development.

As such, their scientific appraisal and analysis need to be done. Based on this analysis, important maladies need to be located and their probable solutions have to be found out. To bring about an all-round development in rural areas, a functional as well as spatial integration of all socio-economic activities, viz., agriculture, animal husbandary, small scale and cottage industry, health, education, transport and communication, drinking water, rehabilitation, banking etc. is essential.

Sometimes, the reality in rural areas may be found to be rather illusive, when concepts and ideas are framed while sitting in ivory tower. It is, therefore, necessary to plan from the grass root level for a balanced growth of all regions and all sections of our population. I

It has been felt that the plans should be drawn up at the block level and that, too, through the participation of people of the area.

Since the main thrust of the Integrated Rural Development is to provide opportunities for gainful employment to the rural destitutes, therefore, quite a new approach to planning, administration and field execution has been called for by our Prime Minister Shri Morarji Desai. But it is feared that in the absence of proper project planning and implementation, employment guarantees may result in colossal waste of public money and enthusiasm and, like Community Development larger benefits of this programme will also be appropriated by the vested interests and the rural elites to their advantage by manipulating and maintaining an iniquitous society. Therefore, the proposed programme of IRD should imbibe more flexibility, comprehensiveness, geographical and sectoral integration, widest possible discussion and debate by different groups and sub-groups and a constructive initiation of participatory process in development through mass mobilization and involvement.

The whole process calls for proper resource planning, development of organisational infrastructure, to implement the programmes, provision

of training to develop skills and local leadership and also strengthening the financial base through close tie-ups with banks to ensure adequate working capital and term loan requirement.

At the same time, it is essential that various groups consulting the village community should be given pride and dignity that they deserve. Before, formulating any programme for their upliftment, it is worthwhile to know about their various activities, liking for different trades, aptitudes towards innovations and socio-cultural values which can influence the process of development.

The view that industrialisation strategies in developing countries should be such as would absorb more labour is gaining increasing acceptance. The United Nations Centre for Regional Development, Nagoya accepted this basic approach at the behest of John Friedman in the seminar held in November 1975. Discussing "Poverty, Politics and Development". K.N.Raj, the well-known economist, mentions that only alternative strategy open to countries like India and other South Asian countries is to create more employment opportunities within agriculture itself. This has to be done primarily by increasing the intensity of application of labour to land.

Agricultural development is desirable for the simple reason that practically all of the rural population depends upon agriculture for their livelihood. In addition, the capacity for both the urban and rural non agricultural sectors to develop is effectively limited by the productivity conditions in agriculture. Increased productivity in agriculture is a necessary condition for development but not a sufficient condition. Because improved agriculture, by providing more and better food decreases mortality and malnutrition which are a great health menace, but may not increase per capita income and human efficiency nor does it have any considerable effect on morbidity.

For maximum contribution to economic development, particular attention should be paid to conserving the health of economically active age groups and thereby increasing the ratio of effective labour force to the population. Improvement in agriculture alone will not achieve this and improve the quality of life, therefore, not a sufficient condition for development. Health of the rural poor is what really needs attention alongwith all other programmes and is crucial to our approach to development.

It is known that the bottom 40 to 50 per cent of India's population cannot afford to eat food that has minimum nutritional value defined by Indian standards. Since these people are chronically malnourished, and being poor are basically out of monetary economy, it is obviously difficult for them to initiate development actions themselves. In order to solve their problems in rural areas development has to be considered in an integrated way : The poor are poor because they cannot get out of the vicious cycle of poverty and poor health. The poor are poor because they cannot work and produce because they do not have enough energy; they do not have enough energy because they do not get enough food because they are poor. Thus the poorest will not get better off unless problems of nutrition, health and population are tackled simultaneously.

In short, development in the popular sense will have very little impact on the rural poor, and therefore, development must be such in scope that help all rural people to some extent.

LIST OF PERIODICALS DOCUMENTED

S.No.	Name	Place of publication	Abbreviation	Frequency
1.	Agriculture and Agro-Industries.	Bombay	Agric.and Agro-Industries.	Monthly
2.	Agricultural situation in India.	Delhi	Agricultural situation in India.	Monthly
3.	Behavioural Science and Community Development.	Hyderabad	Behavioural Scis.and Community Development	Half Yearly
4.	Ceres	Italy	Ceres	Bi-monthly
5.	Commerce	Bombay	Comm.	Weekly
6.	Community Development Journal	Hyderabad	Community Development J.	Quarterly
7.	Eastern Economist	New Delhi	Eastern Econ.	Weekly
8.	Economic and Political Weekly	Bombay	Econ.and Pol.Wkly.	Weekly
9.	Fulcrum	University of Ottawa	Fulcrum	Weekly
10.	Human Futures	New Delhi	Human Futures	Quarterly
11.	How	Delhi	How	Monthly
12.	ICSSR News Letter	Delhi	ICSSR News Lett.	Monthly
13.	Indian Journal of Adult Education.	Delhi	Indian J.of Adult Educ.	Monthly
14.	Indian Journal of Public Administration.	New Delhi	Indian J.of Publ. Adm.	Quarterly
15.	Journal of Family Welfare	Bombay	J.of Family Welfare	Quarterly
16.	Khadigranodyog	Bombay	Khadigrano-dyog.	Monthly

S.No.	Name	Place of Publication	Abbreviation	Frequency
17.	Kurukshetra	New Delhi	Kurukshetra	Bi-monthly
18.	Laghu Udyog Samachar	Delhi	Laghu Udyog Samachar	Monthly
19.	Mainstream	Delhi	Mainstream	Weekly
20.	Man Power Journal	Delhi	Man Power J.	Quarterly
21.	National Labour Institute Bulletin	Delhi	Nat.Lab.Inst. Bull.	Monthly
22.	New Society	London	New Soc.	Weekly
23.	Seminar	Delhi	Seminar	Monthly
24.	Social Change	Delhi	Soc.Change	Quarterly
25.	Social Service Review	New Delhi	Soc.Serv. Rev.	Monthly
26.	Voluntary Action	New Delhi	Voluntary Action	Monthly
27.	Yojana	Delhi	Yojana	Bi-monthly

PART - II

AGRICULTURE - ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

1. MIRDHA (Nathu Ram). High in numbers, low in output. Koisan. 18, 9; June, 1974; 6-12.

In an economy which is predominantly agricultural as in India, livestock should be contributing for more than a miserable 8.5% of the gross national product. Every one admits the crucial importance of animal husbandry, but what we have achieved so far is negligible. A whole range of modern techniques need to be introduced to transfer India's livestock into a weapon to fight poverty.

AGRICULTURE - COOPERATIVES

2. KRISHNASWAMY (O R). Landless. Ceres. 9, 3; May - June, 1976; 45-47.

Illiterate and belonging to the lower castes, agricultural labourers could solve their problems by organising themselves in cooperatives.

AGRICULTURE - DAIRYING

3. KURIEN (V). Rural modernisation through dairy development. Kurukshetra. 22, 10; Feb, 1974; 4.

Excerpts from the sixth Lal Bahadur Shastri Memorial lecture at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi. Consider what this means in a village

where the majority of its people own a milch animal, when they find that there is now an organisation which enables them to employ a literate man to manage their business, that this organisation really does pay them the fair and declared price for their milk - and even that the same organisation can enable them to employ technical people who will really work for them to help them improve their milk production; veterinary doctors, green fodder specialists, etc.

AGRICULTURE - FERTILIZERS

4. MISHRA (B L) and MARCHIA (D K). Land saving through fertilizers, an empirical approach. Eastern Econ. 65, 12; Sep, 1975; 551 - 55.

Describes land saving through fertilizers, ways of increasing food production for meeting the rising requirements of the nation.

AGRICULTURE - FORESTRY

5. SHAI (S A). Rural forestry, an instruments of rural development. Kurukshetra. 24, 23 & 24; Sept, 1976; 6 - 8.

Shows that how can rural uplift be achieved when forests have receded far away from the rural people? The only way, therefore, is to bring the forests on the village wastelands, panchayat lands, homesteads, school compounds, etc. Discusses Man - made wasteland,

tremendous potential, aid to agriculture, includes table on increase in yield of various crops.

AGRICULTURE - INSTITUTIONS

6. KOTIARI (Shanti). Directions in agricultural development. The Indian J. of Publ. Adm. 21, 1; Jan - Mar, 1975; 48 - 52.

The agriculture is no longer merely pastoral; its impact, whether in time of scarcity or abundance runs through all institutions, domestic as well as international. The infra structure of agriculture has, therefore, assumed prime and fundamental significance in the economy.

AGRICULTURE - IRRIGATION - POLICY

7. RAO (V M). Linking irrigation with development, some policy issues. Econ. and Pol. Wkly. 13, 24; June, 1978; 993 - 97.

It is common to look upon irrigation as a resource falling in the domain of technical experts. However, the success of society in using a resource for development, particularly an elemental resource like irrigation, depends equally on the characteristics of the human factor and of the communities undergoing the process change. The purpose of this article is to bring out some of these links between irrigation and development and suggest that the crucial constraints in the Indian

case are likely to be institutional and socio-economics in nature.

AGRICULTURE - TECHNOLOGY

8. NARAYANASWAMI (N). Significance of Agro service Centres. Kurukshetra. 22, 23; Sep, 1974; 4 - 5.

With the twin objectives of providing self-employment opportunities to technical personnel and providing the much needed technical services to the farming community, a scheme for the establishment of Agro service centre was formulated by the Central Ministry of Agriculture and taken up for implementation in the Fourth Plan in December 1974.

AGRICULTURE - UNREST - TAMILNADU

9. ALEXANDER (K C). Genesis of agrarian tension in Thanjavur, findings of a research study. Econ. and Pol. Wkly. 10, 49; Dec, 1975; 1981 - 86.

There has been a tendency among some scholars and administrators to trace the genesis of the recent agrarian tensions to the so-called 'green revolution' and the widening of economic disparities in the countryside caused by it. Some other trace the agrarian tensions to the changing values and norms of society.

Examines these two views about the causes of agrarian unrest. Based on a study of two taluks of east Thanjavur district in Tamil Nadu.

AGRICULTURE - WEST BENGAL

10. SANYAL (K H). Gopalpur, an ideal agricultural village. Kurukshetra. 22, 14; Apr, 1974; 12-13.

Shows that Gopalpur, a small village in Kotwali P.S. of Nadia district in West Bengal, is a good example of how improved methods of agriculture and hard labour can make cultivators prosperous, inspite of their being educationally backward.

BANKS AND BANKING

11. KALYANASUNDARAM (C S). Commercial banks and organisations like Khadi and village industries. Khadi-Kshetrayog. 21, 2; Nov, 1974; 114-16.

Since the inception of their nationalisation, the banks have been enjoined to participate in the national endeavour of helping the poor in raising themselves above the poverty line. But inspite of covering vast distance with their branch offices, the banks, due to their own limitations and the social environment, have not been able to fulfil this task to the satisfaction of all. Herein comes the need of a link, an organisation to bridge the gap between the banks and the social milieu.

BANKS AND BANKING - AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

12. WINIFRED (John). More credit for small farmers. Kurukshetra. 26, 12; Mar, 1978; 10-12.

Reviews the institutional credit facilities created for these weaker sections, the contribution made by them and the outlook for the future.

BANKS AND BANKING - AGRICULTURAL CREDIT 2-

WEST BENGAL

13. MUKHOPADHYAY (Arun K). Lead banks group loan scheme for small farmers; a study in West Bengal. Behavioural Sci. and rural development. 1, 2; July 1978; 104-37.

Analysis presented in the preceding sections high lights the fact that the farmers who had joined the group loan scheme had derived benefit in that they not only improved their agriculture operations and intensified crop production on their farms but also derived higher incomes in the process. This is borne out by the fact that the crop intensity on the farms of the group-loan members was estimated at 213.3 whereas it was 151.6 for non-group-loan members.

BANKS AND BANKING - AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY

14. CHAKRABARTI (Arup). Rural banks for rural India. Khadiseramodvag. 22, 7; Apr, 1976; 320-22.

Shows that the establishment of the rural banks has raised hopes of revival of the agricultural economy with right attitude and approach. These banks can certainly see the farmer through his financial difficulties. But the problems are many.

BANKS AND BANKING - CASE STUDIES - BIHAR

15. SINHA (D P). Role of regional rural bank in rural development. Khadisamodang. 24, 9; June, 1978; 464-70.

Presents the study conducted by ~~miss~~ a team in Bihar. The role of various banks in the rural development and working problems and their solutions.

BANKS AND BANKING - COOPERATIVE

16. HAKKIRAN (S). Integration of rural banking and farm service agencies. Kurukshetra. 22, 12; Mar, 1974; 10.

Deals about the integration of rural banking and farm service agencies, in the rural development of India. Stress on coordination of banks, service in village areas and coordination among the other various agencies.

17. REDDY (T S). Revamping rural cooperatives. Kurukshetra. 26, 14; Apr, 1978; 9-10.

Points out that the credit needs in the rural areas are staggering and much of the burden has to be borne by the cooperatives. To enable them to do so there is need for strengthening them and making them work in close coordination with other financing agencies in the rural areas.

18. SIVARAMAN (B). Rural Credit. Xiniana. 20, 11; July, 1976; 25-27.

A comprehensive multi-purpose cooperation organisation is needed at the primary level to include all rural population requiring credit both for production and consumption purposes.

BANKS AND BANKING - ROLE

19. SHAVE (C P). Role of banks in developing decentralised economy. Khadigamodung. 24, 1; Oct, 1977; 49-54.

To some extent, the tradition - loving illiterate masses immune to changes in the way of life and acceptance of new ideas, helped in maintaining the decentralised character of economy. Discusses the indigenous skill, financing small scale industries, factors inhibiting growth of industrial cooperatives, existence of large number of dormant societies, inadequate equity base, financing of industrial cooperatives, and remedial measures.

COMMUNITY - DEVELOPMENT

20. GAVIN (Karunaratne). Failure of the community development programme in India. Community Development J. 11, 2; Apr, 1976; 95-118.

Indicates some of the difficulties in achieving real popular participation in development activities when those are dominated by government and when inadequate attention is given to education for participation in development.

21. IYER (Maripad R. Subramonia). Approaches to community development. Kurukshetra. 22, 18; June, 1974; 10.

One of the reasons for the slow progress of community development programme in India has been the adoption of target or induced felt need approach to community development.

22. IYER (Maripad R. Subramonia). C D in the new context. Yojana. 21, 16; Sep, 1977; 21.

Discusses the community development programme in the new context. Community development programme must be conceived in a manner which recognises the indivisibility of the development and welfare of the individuals.

23. MURTHY (K S Keshava). Recent trends in community development and panchayati Raj. Kurukshetra. 22, 16; May, 1974; 6.

Work in community development, blocks has undergone some remarkable change in recent years. It has, of course, been undergoing changes every since its inception. During its inception and in a few years there after, more activities in the field of social education, rural communication, health etc. were seen. This was brought out by the evaluations made after the second plan period also.

24. SINGH (K M P). Challenge to community development. Khadigamodang. 21, 4; Jan, 1975; 22-27.

Planning done at the National level does not automatically ensure it personality and potentiality. What is needed is a two-way approach; the process of planning should be that of 'planning from below' with upward movement giving the plan a realistic, coordinated and national character. In order to bring forth social revolution the rural areas have to be urbanised through rational and systematic approach as represented in the concept of growth centres.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT - PROGRAMME

25. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT in the fifth plan. Kurukshetra. 22, 8; Jan, 1974; 4-5.

Article dealing with community development programme, are reproduced from the "Draft Fifth Five Year Plan", published by Planning Commission. Suggests that rural development should include agricultural development in its widest sense so as to embrace, besides crop production all its allied activities.

26. PRASAD (C S). Role of community development programme in rural re-construction. Yelana. 22, 22; Dec, 1978; 7-9.

Points out area of community development programme, another, and can gram panchayats and voluntary welfare organisations play a pivotal role in social education.

Gives fresh approach has to be introduced in the light of past experience.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT - PROGRAMMES - WEST BENGAL

27. SATHIARANI (L V). Role of B.D.Os in the C.D. Programme. Kurukshetra. 23, 13; Apr, 1975; 12.

The twin problems facing West Bengal are acute unemployment of the growing number of educated persons and upliftment of the people in rural areas by total modernisation of agriculture coupled with development of infrastructure facilities. If the twin problems referred to could be tackled by the Community Development officers they will get a new lease of life in their field, otherwise their dissolution becomes inevitable in the face of increasingly inadequate budgetary provisions to sustain the original activities contemplated under this programme.

COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES - INFORMED

28. NAKKIRAN (S). Integrated rural development and cooperatives. Khadigramodyog. 24, 12; Sep, 1978; 594-96.

Deals with the integrated rural development, its relation with cooperatives, role of cooperatives, allied occupations and organisational and managerial aspects.

COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES - MANAGEMENT

29. SINHA (D K). Rural cooperative management. Kurukshetra. 26, 14; Apr, 1978; 4-6.

Expansion of the cooperative movement in rural areas of the country has given rise to a variety of complex problems of growth which are largely marginal in nature. Examines these problems from various angles and offers a number of suggestions for making rural cooperatives more efficient and durable.

COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES - ROLE

30. BALAKRISHNAN (V K). Role of rural cooperatives. Kurukshetra. 26, 14; Apr, 1978; 7-8.

There is now a vast network of cooperatives in the countryside serving the rural community in many ways. They hold the key to rural development. Also emphasises that a conscious decision has now to be taken to fully utilise their potential and use them for mobilising all rural resources.

EDUCATION - EXPERIMENTS - MADHYA PRADESH

31. BHARTI (Kishore). Group objectives and activities. Mag. 1, 6; Nov, 1978; 6-8.

Presents Kishore Bharti's experiment in rural education and development based in Hoshangabad District, Madhya Pradesh.

EDUCATION - RURAL SCHOOLS

32. ANANTAPADMANABHAN (H). Education for rural development. Comp. 137, 3511; Sep, 1978; 584.

Deals with the necessity of education for the rural development. Gives various types of education which is useful for the rural development of India.

EDUCATION - SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

33. GARGOLI (Prabuddha). Science teaching in rural India, an experiment. Bulletin. 1, 6; Jan, 1976; 16-20 & 37.

A review of an experiment in teaching science through the discovery approach in some villages in Madhya Pradesh.

EDUCATION - STUDY AND TEACHING

34. NAYAR (D P). Integrated rural development and education priorities. Kolana. 22, 3; Feb, 1978; 15-19.

For reasons of equity and expediency rural development has assumed the highest priority not only in India but in most of the developing countries. In India 80% of the population live in ~~the~~ rural areas and most of them below the poverty line. Most of them are also illiterate. For rural development education must get a very high priority.

INDUSTRY, RURAL

35. AZAD (R K). Rural development through village industries.

KhadiGramodyog. 25, 1; Oct, 1978; 16-19.

District Industries centres have come to stay. The purpose of the creation of these centres is laudable and if they work to plan, the results too would be remarkable. With the provision of various facilities to help artisans overcome their financial, technical and other problems through the centres, it is bound to bring about a social reformation in the countryside.

36. DAST (Jivan). Industry and rural development.

Kurukshetra. 24, 8; Jan, 1976; 11-12.

Article presents the points from the speech made by the author at the meeting of representatives of industrial and trading organisations under the chairmanship of Shri Jaggivan Ram, Union Minister for Agriculture and Irrigation, in New Delhi on November 19, 1975.

Discusses how the rural development work is being carried out and points out for all round improvement of rural areas.

37. KIRANA (Rakesh). Growth strategy for tiny and rural industries sector. KhadiGramodyog. 25, 1; Oct, 1978; 53-75.

Examines the status of T R U sector industries, analyses some of their problems and develops a marketing systems frame work for identifying growth opportunities and strategies. Also indicates the type of policy support.

38. MOJUMDAR (Hochu Wita). Village industries, a new lease of life. Khadiramodong. 25, 1; Oct, 1978; 26-32.

Discusses the occupations in villages, co-existence, ruinously expensive charity, the curate's egg, purposeless turnouts, a new dimension and some propositions.

INDUSTRY, RURAL - AGROPROCESSING

39. SINGH (Harpal). Role of agro-processing industries in rural development. Agric. and Agro-Industry. 11, 1; Jan, 1978; 29-30.

Presents the symbiotic relationship between production and processing of farm products, which should have been so obvious even to a casual observer suffered appropriate appreciation.

With the renewed emphasis on integrated rural development, the wide variety of agro processing industries have bounced back to their rightful importance from a spell of indifference and isolation.

INDUSTRY, RURAL - GUM

40. FAROOQI (M I R). Plant and seed gum industry for development of rural economy. Khadiramodong. 22, 9; June, 1976; 377-77.

The pattern of availability of plants and seed gums is most suited for developing it on a small scale, and, as a village industry, it can prove a booster to the rural economy.

It is high time that a centre for the study of plant and seed gums and related products is established in the country under the organisations like the CSIR and the ICAR.

INDUSTRY, RURAL - MATCH

41. NARAYANAN (K C). Match Industry, an ideal tool for rural development. Lasha Udyog Samachar. 11, 10; May, 1978; 9.

Points out the main thrust of the new industrial policy of the government is on effective promotion of cottage and small industries dispersed in rural areas and small towns. Discusses the new industrial policy and about the safety match industries.

INDUSTRY, RURAL - PROJECT

42. RURAL INDUSTRIALISATION in the fifth plan. Kurukshetra. 22, 14; Apr, 1974; 14.

Highlights the rural industries projects programme in 111 districts. Main stress on rural industries projects, backward areas and rural artisans programme. The strategy emphasises encouragement of new industrial units based on locally available raw materials and industries related to local demands.

INDUSTRY, RURAL - RAE BARELI

43. SINGHAL (V K). Rural Industries for Rae Bareli. Kurukshetra. 23, 6; Dec, 1974; 11.

Government of India has selected Rae Bareilly for one of the new rural Industries projects, to be started in fifth plan. The district was also declared a capital subsidy district.

INDUSTRY, RURAL - SEMINAR

44. INDUSTRY TO help rural development, 12-point plan.
Kurukshetra. 24, 16; May, 1976; 4.

Presents the report of two-day Symposium on Industry and Rural Development, organised by the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry, ended on April 24, 1976 with the participants making a commitment to involve industrial and business houses in rural development.

Twelve specific areas where industry can assist in improving the standard of people living below the poverty line in rural areas were identified at the symposium.

45. RAM (Jagjivan). How industry can help rural development.
Kurukshetra. 25, 1; Oct, 1976; 27-29.

Article presents the inaugural address of Union Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation at the seminar on "Industry's Participation in Agriculture and Rural Development" at Ranchi, on August 21, 1976.

Dealing with pattern of industrial expansion and transfer of technology.

46. RAM (JASIVAN). Role of industrial houses in rural development. Kurukshetra. 24, 17; June, 1976; 12 & 17.

Presents the address of the Union Minister of Agriculture & Irrigation at the symposium of Industry & Rural Development in New Delhi, April 23, 1976. Points out community development blocks and village panchayats in rural India and impact of 20 point Programmes on it.

INDUSTRY, RURAL - SMALL SCALE

47. RAU (B R K). Philosophy of rural industrialisation for socialist economy. Khadi gramodhog. 22, 7; Apr, 1976; 293-305.

Shows that rural industrialisation with cottage industries spread over the lakhs of village of India will be helpful for creating employment to the surplus labour of the rural population increasing production and producing varieties of goods.

INDUSTRY, RURAL - SOAP AND OIL

48. SUBRAMANIAN (T V). Technology seepage in rural industry sector. Khadi gramodhog. 24, 3; Dec, 1977; 174-78.

Discusses the inducted/seeped technological angle in the soap and oil industry in the rural sector.

LABOUR AND LABOURING CLASSES - AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS - WAGES

49. LAL (Deenak). Agricultural growth, real wages and the

rural poor in India. Econ. and Pol. Wkly. 11, 26; June, 1976; 47-60.

Examines the trends in real wages rates of agriculturings laboures as delineated in past studies in the light of more recent evidence. Provides data which suggest that the conclusions about the effects of the green revolution on rural poverty have bee-n based on time series data which end at a date before the high yielding varieties had been widely adopted in the heartland of the green revolution - the wheat growing af areas of the Punjab. Examines what extent the conclusion derived from the poverty numbers gane are validated by the recent NSS evidence, and also derives measures other than the usual poverty statistics, for the social welfare effect of the house hold consumption changes during the period 1956-1957 to 1970-71 among the 'weaker section' of rural India.

LABOUR AND LABOURING CLASSES - BONDED LABOUR - RAJASTHAN

50. SHARMA (G B). Law as an instrument for abolition of bonded labour, the case of Rajasthan. The Indian J. of Publ. Adm. 23, 3; July-Sep, 1977; 735-52.

Aims at critically examining the progress made with regard to abolition of bonded labour in Rajasthan under the new Bonded Labour System (abolition) Act, 1976 and suggesting certain measures likely to be conducive to the speedy and effective eradication of this social stigma.

LABOUR AND LAYWORTH'S CLASSES - EMPLOYMENT

51. ATAD (R H). Integrated rural development with focus on employment. Kurukshetra. 27, 1; Oct, 1978; 5-10 & 13.

Gives a comprehensive account of the 'new strategy of integrated rural development' and highlights the efforts now being made to bring realism in planning projects in order to increase employment opportunities and help the weaker sections in our country-side.

52. GANDHI (INDIRA). For more rural employment. Kurukshetra. 25, 2; Oct, 1976; 4.

Presents the excerpts from Prime Minister Indira Gandhi address at the meeting of the National Development Council, on September 22, 1976. Points out situation of employment in country and in village areas, its problems and how to overcome on this.

53. MULTI-PURPOSE health workers. Econ. and Pol. Wkly. 11, 36; Sep, 1976; 1451-52.

Reviews the prospects from the training and employment of the multi purpose health workers especially in the rural areas. Shows how the resources for this purpose should be channelised and the fruits of labour be reaped.

54. PATEL (A R). Planning for rural employment. Kurukshetra. 26, 21; Aug, 1978; 15-17.

Highlights problems of rural employment and the need for

indepth studies area-wise to determine the nature, extent and scope of unemployment and dovetailing the programme of rural employment in the existing frame work of susidiary occupations.

55. VERMAKUMHAR (K). Strategy for rural employment potential. Khadiramadhyam. 24, 5; Feb, 1978; 275-80.

Points to an urgent need for greater stress on technical and professional courses. The fast growing backlog of unemployment can be met only by a bold and imaginative policy of a labour - intensive plan for absorbing the unemployed.

56. VYAS (V S). and NATHAI (George). Farm and non-farm employment in rural areas, a perspective for planning. Econ. and Pol. Wkly. 13, 6 & 7; Feb, 1978; 333-47.

Gives occupational structural and employment in agriculture, problems and policy decisions. Point out change in present rural credit, pricing policies and rural unemployment, with tables etc.

LABOUR AND LABOURING CLASSES - EMPLOYMENT - KERALA-A

57. NAIR (K Gopalakrishnan). Rural employment in Kerala. Kurukshetra. 26, 15; May, 1978; 12-17.

With a high density of population and an equally high rate of literacy, the problem of unemployment in Kerala, specially in the rural sector, is acute. Paper presents

on assessment of its magnitude and nature and also offers a number of practical suggestions, how an amelioration of the situation might be attempted.

LABOUR AND LABOURING CLASSES - EMPLOYMENT - MAHARASHTRA

58. KEYMOLES (Norman) and CHAUDAR (Pushpa). Maharashtra's employment guarantee scheme, a programme to emulate. Econ. and Pol. Wkly. 12, 29; July, 1977; 1149-58.

In a country as large, poor and populous as India a scheme like Maharashtra's employment guarantee scheme (EGS) is of great interest.

After examining the administrative and finance mechanisms of the working of the EGS in Maharashtra, the paper argues that the EGS is a response to the conditions obtaining in the Maharashtra country side, themselves a result of the state's history. The broad socio - economic aspects of the EGS are then examined and the shift of emphasis from village to watershed level is seen as a step in the right direction, with the cooperation of other rural development agencies and in a proper developmental frame work a national EGS is seen as feasible.

LABOUR AND LABOURING CLASSES - EMPLOYMENT - WOMEN

59. VENKATESWARAN (K). Employment opportunities for women in Rural areas. Khadiramodug. 24, 8; May, 1973; 435-36.

Shows that the solution to the problem of rural development lies in the creation of adequate employment opportunities for the rural poor.

LABOUR AND LABOURING CLASSES - HUMAN RESOURCES

60. DIXIT (R S). Rural employment and HYV of paddy, a case study. Kurukshetra. 24, 5; Dec, 1975; 6-7.

Study was conducted in Rohtas district (Bihar) to examine the change in the volume and pattern of human labour, employment with the adoption of high yielding varieties of paddy. Dealing with employment of human labour and marginal productivity of labour.

61. RAMANUJAM (M S). etc. Man power development in rural India. Manpower J. 13, 2; July,- Sep, 1977; 1-13.

Presents the summary of a study report of the Institute of Applied Manpower Research. The study was carried out by a research team consisting of Sri M.S. Ramanujan, R.K. Sharma, K. Raghavan and Sant Lal Arora.

LABOUR AND LABOURING CLASSES - UNEMPLOYMENT

62. DESAI (V V). Spatial approach to rural unemployment. Kurukshetra. 24, 2; Oct, 1975; 9-11.

Paper discusses about the Pilot Intensive Rural Employment Project (PIREP) in 1972. Tables on utilisation Ratio, nature of expenditure in 1972-73 and cost of generation of employment are given.

LABOUR AND LABOURING CLASSES - WORKERS ORGANISATIONS

63. GUPTA (B N). Farm labour Unions a must. Kurukshetra. 26, 19; July, 1978; 4-6.

Makes out a case for rural workers' organisation in each village in order to extend healthy Trade Unionism in our country-side, to apply much-needed pressure for economic and social change, to democratise the process of rural development and to ensure willing involvement of the people in our development efforts.

LABOUR AND LABOURING CLASSES - YOUTH

64. CHAKRABORTY (S S). Involving rural youth in transforming country-side. Kurukshetra. 26, 22; Aug, 1978; 12-15.

Discusses the possibilities of tapping the unused talents of youth group for betterment of the community at large. The author who is working with 86 'gossip groups' in West Bengal villages, discusses his experience and suggests ways to involve rural youth more and more in developmental activities.

LEADERSHIP, RURAL

65. SAMIUDIN (Abida). Emerging pattern of rural leadership. Kurukshetra. 25, 9; Feb, 1977; 4-6.

Discusses the pattern of leadership, the impact of community development programme, new economic measures,

and comes to the conclusion that youth have distinct advantages.

LEADERSHIP, RURAL - AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES

66. MOHANAN (N). Leadership in agricultural cooperatives. Eastern Econ. 66, 23; June, 1976; 1225-29.

Based on interviews with 40 leaders associated with service cooperatives in one of the politically sensitive districts in Kerala. It comes to the conclusion that the quality of leadership is highly relevant to the management of cooperatives.

LEADERSHIP, RURAL - GULBARGA

67. BADA (C R). Emerging pattern of rural leadership, a study in Gulbarga district. The Indian J. of Publ. Adm. 23, 3; July - Sep, 1977; 803-13.

Presents a study of emerging pattern of rural leadership in Gulbarga district. The study is intended to cover the whole district in order to provide a much broader perspective to rural leadership.

LEADERSHIP, RURAL - LABOUR - BILAR

68. NILAKANT (V) and PACHAL (TK). Rural labour leadership - some observations. Nat. Lab. Inst. Bull. 1, 11; Nov, 1975; 23-25.

Paper presents some data about rural labour leadership which was collected at the Bananabagram and Panomaluru

camps of Bihar State. The data refers to the socio - economic condition and attitude of these peasants leaders, and objectives of the camps.

LEADERSHIP, RURAL - LOCAL

69. BANAIJI (C K Basratha). Role of local leadership in rural reconstruction. Khadigramodyog. 22, 12; Sep, 1976; 506-508.

Article shows that the success or failure of rural developmental programmes depends much upon the capabilities of the local leaders, who are the ultimate implementing agencies.

MASS MEDIA - AGRICULTURE

70. MATHUR (J G). Mass media for the development of small peasants. Indian J. of Adult Edu. 38, 8 & 9; Aug - Sep, 1977; 49-53.

Main stress on the small peasants as focussed audience for media, impact of Entertainment Media, Basic principles for communication with small peasants and media for higher levels.

PANCHAYATIRAJ

71. BORA (P N). Achievements of Panchayatiraj. Khadigramodyog. 22, 11; Aug, 1976; 478-82.

The success, validity and utility of any public institution devised for development in a developing

country should be assessed by the extent to which it helps expedite in bringing out the desired changes without disturbing the equilibrium in the society. So it is the case with the panchayati Raj in India. To expect miraculous improvements overnight without probing deep into the requirements for successful functioning of this system would be injudicious.

72. **DOM (P W). Panchayatiraj and rural development.**
Khadimnagar. 21, 5; Feb, 1975; 263-65.

A developmental plan or prospective scheme, unless accompanied by required facilities can not bring about the desired results. This exactly is the reason why Panchayati Raj, the rightly contemplated ideal for achieving rural development has utterly failed. Sound financial resources, less interference by political leaders and letting the local administrators have a free hand, will certainly bring in the cherished socio-economic revolution in rural India.

73. **HARIC MISHRA (C). Only dynamic rural institutions can do the job.** Kurukshetra. 26, 19; July, 1978; 7-8.

Highlights the performance of our cooperative and panchayatiraj institutions, reveals that they have not served as engines of economic growth. The generation of socio - economic life in our villages, depends largely on making our rural institutions more dynamic to meet the new challenges.

74. HOOJA (B). Panchayatiraj versus decentralisation of administration. The Indian J. of Publ. Adm. 24, #3; July - Sep, 1978; 652-89.

This article shows the genesis of the twin concepts of panchayatiraj and democratic decentralization in the context of their historical perspective and in the light of the developments on eve of independence and since.

75. INAMDAR (N R). Citizen and administration, the local government perspective. The Indian J. Publ. Adm. 21, 3-11; July - Sep, 1975; 453-60.

Discusses the role of local government for the development of rural areas. It shows that the Panchayati Raj bodies handle a large number of varied developmental and civic functions, while the urban local governments, barring to an extent the municipal corporations in more populous cities, perform by and large the civic functions.

76. SAIGAL (R P). Panchayatiraj institutions. Kurukshetra. 26, 4; Nov, 1977; 17-21.

Describes the evolution and organisation in various parts of the country of Panchayatiraj institutions and also gives a brief introduction of them.

77. SINGHVI (G C). Panchayatiraj in India, retrospect and prospect. The Indian J. of Publ. Adm. 22, 3; July - Sep, 1976; 478-94.

An attempt is being made broadly to identify the ailments and suggest cures so that panchayatiraj may steer clear of the pitfalls.

PANCHAYATIRAJ - ANDHRA PRADESH

78. DAS (L Lakshmana). Panchayatiraj bodies in Andhra Pradesh. Mainstream. 14, 15; Dec, 1975; 21-24.

Shows that the panchayatiraj bodies in the present context, will no doubt rise to the expectation and fulfil the cherished hopes of the people in implementing all the developmental programmes in a very successful manner, particularly the programmes for the weaker sections of the community to bring in a social revolution and economic prosperity of the people of rural India.

PANCHAYATIRAJ - DELHI

79. SINGH (Hira). Panchayats for rural work. Mainstream. 14, 15; Dec, 1975; 25,-26.

Shows that the village panchayats are responsible for improvements in agriculture and various other allied fields. All the 204 panchayats of the Union territory of Delhi have involved the rural masses in the implementation of various developmental measures.

PANCHAYATIRAJ - DEVELOPMENT

80. WARDICK (Menery). Can panchayatiraj become the agency for integrated rural development? The Indian J. of Publ. Adm. 24, 3; July-Sep; 1978; 577-91.

Dealing with integrated rural development, with priority for the weaker sections, functional structure, meeting Plan Requirements, District Ombudsman and Improvement of procedure is also given.

81. PROVIDING CONSTITUTIONAL sanction to Panchayatiraj. Kurukshetra. 27, 6; Dec, 1978; 4-6.

This document containing proposals formulated by the 21 eminent citizens in the form of draft. Constitutional amendment bill and strongly commended to the people. The parliament in the state legislatures and the government at the centre and in the states is reproduced here.

82. SHIVIAH. Decentralisation and Panchayatiraj: A developmental perspective. The Indian J of Publ. Adm. 24, 3; July,- Sep, 1978; 678-89.

Dealing with these points Administrative and Democratic decentralisation, panchayatiraj and development: Beyond the local self-government and management and policy sciences perspectives.

PANCHAYATRAJ - LEADERS - BIHAR

83. WZOHRA (S H). Characteristic of emerging leadership in rural India, a case study in a Bihar Panchayat. The Indian J. of Publ. Adm. 23, 3; July-Sep, 1977; 781-802.

Based on the data collected by the author in course of his doctoral research project. The sample leaders have been drawn from the Darauli village panchayat of Siwan district in Bihar. The basis purpose of this paper is to find out the characteristic of emerging panchayat leaders, for the sake of comparison, a relative analysis of the characteristics of the three types of leaders, viz., elected, defeated and traditional (or informal) leaders have been given.

PANCHAYATRAJ - MAHARASHTRA

84. DUBEY(S H). Environment, technology and decision - making in Panchayatiraj institutions. Econ. and Pol. Sci. 10, 3; Jan, 1975; 75-82.

Deals with the study of Maharashtra, examines the considerations which determine decision - making in Panchayatiraj institutions, identifies the strategy used by decision - makers and explores the basis of the influence structure in these institutions.

PANCHAYATIRAJ - PROGRAMMES

85. BASU - ROY CHOWDHURY (J). Role of panchayats in production programmes. Kurukshetra. 22, 10; Feb, 1974; 12.

Article present the role of panchayats in the various rural development programmes. An attempt has been made here to evaluate how far the panchayatiraj bodies have been able to help the production programme of a particular village in West Bengal.

86. JAIN (S P). Panchayatiraj and agricultural development, some issues. The Indian J. of Publ. Adm. 23, 3; July-Sep, 1977; 707-21.

Presents the various programmes for the panchayatiraj and agricultural development. It also presents the functions suggested by Mehta Committee, covered both municipal and developmental activities so far as the village panchayats are concerned.

87. RAI (Haridwar) and SINGH (Sakendra Prasad). Panchayatiraj and the citizen, the myth of participatory democracy. The Indian J. of Publ. Adm. 21, 3; July-Sep, 1975; 391-403.

Actual participation of the rural people in activities of their own development was contemplated under the Panchayati Raj programme. It was sought through the village panchayats, co-operative societies, block

advisory committees, later known as block development committees, and district planning committees.

PANCHAYATIRAJ - REORGANISATION

89. MATHUR (P. C.). Re-modelling Panchayatiraj institutions in India. The Indian J. of Publ. Adm. 24, 3; Jly July-Sep, 1978; 592-616.

Objective of the present paper is to offer a panoramic overview of the progress and problems of Panchayatiraj in a few selected states and union territories in India. Gives conceptual issue and institutional reform, re-organisation of village panchayats, costs and benefits of gram sabha activation, role of panchayats. Points out functional span and resources mobilisation, community development programme and panchayatiraj, political issues and political overtones.

PANCHAYATIRAJ - REORGANISATION - BIHAR

89. PRASAD (Awadhesh) and RAI (Hardwar). Reorganising panchayatiraj in Bihar, a critique of the reform proposals. The Indian J. of Publ. Adm. 21, 1; Jan-Mar, 1975; 19-47.

Discusses the role of village panchayats and gram sabha in village uplift, also traces the impact of village panchayat, zila parishads in the rural development in India.

PANCHAYATIRAJ - ROLE

90. IYER (H R S). Integrated rural development planning, role of panchayatiraj bodies. Yojana. 21, 11; July, 1977; 16-17 & 28.

Shows that panchayatiraj bodies are responsible for rural district plan planning and development and also the integrated rural community development and area development planning. Also discusses the roll of panchayatiraj bodies in the rural development.

91. SUBBAYYAN (M). Vital role of panchayats. Kurukshetra. 26, 15; May, 1978; 25-26.

Describes some of activities of Panchayats and the strides made by them in the recent years, in changing the milieu of rural life and bring to the village level the democracy.

PUBLIC HEALTH, RURAL

92. SURI (Prakash Chandra). Rural health - care, a strategy. Mainstream. 15, 48; July, 1977; 19-23.

Health - care services in rural areas (HCS - RA) prepared by the Union Ministry of Health, has correctly diagnosed the malady existing in this sphere.

93. TYRRELL (D A J). Technology and rural health. Yojana. 22, 22; Dec, 1978; 9-10.

Deals with development of rural health technology, its impact and benefit. One table shows incidence of disease spread by the faecal-oral route.

PUBLIC HEALTH, RURAL - FAMILY PLANNING

94. KEMAR (R). Inter - generation perceptual change in family size and composition. J. of Family Welfare. 32, 3; Mar, 1976; 44-50.

Deals with the awareness of attitudes towards, knowledge about and practice of family planning methods among panchayat members in rural Punjab.

PUBLIC HEALTH, RURAL - POPULATION

95. LALL (B). Health care in rural India. Kurukshetra. 21, 7; Jan, 1974; 4-5.

Highlights the implementation of the health care programmes like family planning, nutrition, etc., in rural areas, their acceptability in various areas and their impact on day to day living of rural population of India.

PUBLIC HEALTH, RURAL - PROGRAMMES

96. SWAMINATHAN (M C). Health-based nutrition programme in rural areas. Kurukshetra. 23, 9; Feb, 1975; 7-8.

Deals with the health based nutrition programme in rural areas of India, their impact and their utility in various states.

PUBLIC HEALTH, RURAL - SCHEMES

97. BOSE (Ashish). New Rural Health Scheme. Voluntary action. 20, 7; July, 1978; 26-31.

Report based on an extensive tour of Kapurthala and Mahendragarh districts in Punjab and Haryana in 1977-78. Points out health scheme medical profession, village leaders.

98. RURAL HEALTH Scheme. Jaiana. 21, 17; Oct, 1977; 19-20.

Highlights the community health worker (CHW), working of CHW and importance of preventive measures in the rural areas in eradicating disease.

RURAL ADMINISTRATION

99. PRASAD (Maheshwar). Factors inhibiting rural development process. Kurukshetra. 27, 4; Nov, 1978; 9-12.

Points out administrative and personnel problems vis-a-vis in the rural development, says that the need of the moment to ensure that the package of welfare and development meant for the poor is delivered to them intact and does not for want of good management. Dealing with absence of planned approach, rural oriented organisational structure, need for new procedures are adopting to the changing needs.

100. RAO (V.K.R.V.). Integrated approach to rural development. Yojana. 21, 2; Feb, 1977; 11-14.

Integrated rural development has become a national slogan and science and technology, the main instruments proposed for its implementation. What we need is a conceptual analysis of the village as unit of development and not everyone of India's villages can be considered a viable unit. In this thought - provoking lecture Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao poses the problem from the administrative angle and it is no small problems as he sees it.

101. SAMUDHIN (Abida). Uniform organisational pattern for developmental administration. The Indian J. of Publ. Adm. 23, 3; July-Sep, 1977; 768-80.

Paper presents the study, which is confined only to one aspect of the problem - the organisational pattern of developmental administration at the district level.

102. WADE (Robert). Administration and the distribution of irrigation benefits. Econ. and Pol. Wkly. 10, 45 & 46; Nov, 1975; 1743-46.

To assess the likelihood of big improvements in productivity as a result of irrigation and to be reassured that small farmers will atleast not be made absolutely worse off. One must know about how irrigation officials at various levels actually make decisions, about the sort of pressures that are brought to bear

on them and their response to those pressures. And one must know, too, what decisions they do not make and the pressures which are not brought to bear on them.

Strangely little research has been done on questions of this sort. That they are sensitive questions is obvious, but the reason for their neglect seems to lie more in the traditional identification of irrigation as a subject for engineers, not social scientists.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

103. ALMEIDA (S). Rural life in Mahtoli. Khadigraamodvog. 24, 44 Jan, 1978; 246-52.

Article presents the survey of December 1976 of the 152 villages in the Weir Tehsil of Bharatpur district in Rajasthan. Pin points shortcomings as well as the potentialities in a Weir Tehsil of Bharatpur district.

104. DHOLAKIA (Jitendra). Deficit plus rural development. Comm. 136, 3484; Mar, 1978; 39-41.

How budget is calculated to aid rural development. discusses resources for additional taxation, the budget to improve the opportunities for gainful employment in the rural and small scale industries.

105. IYER (Haripad R Subramonia). Panchayatiraj bodes for developing rural industries. Khadigraamodvog. 22, 121 Sep, 1976; 531-37.

Shows that the role of panchayatiraj bodies is to plan and organise the programmes of rural industrial development according to well conceived national rural Industrial Development Policy and secondarily to provide technical extension education and promotional services which go beyond the resources of the rural communities.

The necessary leadership, initiative guidance and assistance to start more industries in rural areas can be provided by the village panchayats.

106. NAIDU (I J). How industry can help rural development. Kurukshetra. 25, 7; Jan, 1977; 10-11.

Shows that the governmental extension agency, and people's institutions in rural areas would be available for providing such assistance and cooperation as may be necessary in effective implementation of industry's programmes and activities.

107. SAI (S L). All - round rural progress. Kurukshetra. 24, 18; June, 1976; 8-11.

Shows that the last 12 months have been marked by notable progress in the rural sector whether it is agriculture production, management of food economy, provision of irrigation facilities, rural development or land reforms.

108. SHAI (S G). Consensus on rural development. Comm. 137, 3516; Oct, 1978.

Describes that the four expert committees have independently come to the same conclusions on the role and tasks of banks in financing rural development. But they have not made an effective impact on thinking and policies of the four layers of the banking system, namely the cooperative, the rural, the commercial and the central banking. It is, therefore, necessary to restate briefly and pointedly what is common in all and the four recommendations.

109. SAIGAL (P P). Monitoring rural development programmes. Kurukshetra. 25, 5; Dec, 1976; 13-14.

Points out the principle objectives of monitoring system of a programme, methodology of monitoring, and planning commission proposals for monitoring of various programmes/schemes during the fifth five year plan.

110. SATYANARAYANAN (T A). Challenge can be met. Yojana. 21, 18; Oct, 1977; 27-28.

Discusses various challenges which can be met in the rural development. It also gives suggestions to overcome these challenges.

111. SENG (Tarlok). Village development and the role of education. Indian J. of Adult Educ. 38, 6; Jan, 1977; 10-17.

The village situation in India and reorganisation of its resources for agricultural and rural development linking with national planning.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT - CASE STUDIES

112. SATPUTE (T G). Small and marginal farmers, impact of MFAL programmes. Kurukshetra. 26, 12; Mar, 1978; 17-19.

Article presents three case studies which are of great relevance for planning, executing and evaluating schemes to help the small and marginal farmers. The investigators, using the sample survey methods, have reported findings and conclusions with which generally hold good for the country as a whole.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT - CASE STUDIES - UTTAR PRADESH-
AGRA - KANPUR

113. MAKHLAN (D S). Transformation of two adopted villages in Uttar Pradesh. Kurukshetra. 26, 20; July, 1978; 9-12.

Case study examines the progress made in the two adopted villages, Chakarpur, district Kanpur and Banguri, district Agra. The two villages were adopted by IEL in early 1975. The per capita income at Chakarpur in a period of just two years has gone up from Rs.749 in 1974-75 to Rs.1,482 in 1976-77.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT-COMPARATIVE STUDY-BANGLA DESH-INDIA

114. DAS (Arvind Narayan). Rural development : myths and realities. Human Futures. 1, 3; Autumn, 1978; 203-9.

Comparative study of rural development in India and

Bangladesh. Failure of community development movement and sarvodaya. Rural development through technological change and motive of government. Gives a project plan for rural development in Madhubani district in Bihar.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT - EXPERIMENTS

115. BHAKTA (Satish K). Experiment in tribal uplift.

Yojana. 22, 8; May, 1978; 29-30.

Deals with the development of rural economy through decentralised planning and the welfare of the poorest of the poor are the two most important objectives of the current planning strategy. In the Valod Taluka in Gujrat, Valod group, a voluntary organisation launched a programme for minimising the developmental gap between the tribal and urban sectors and for vitalising the rural economy.

116. BORKHAN (Thamesina). Experimental knowledge.

Soc. Serv. Rev. 50, 3; Sep, 1976; 445-56.

Considers the theoretical and practical issues regarding the relationship between self help groups and professionals. About the various experiments done in the field of rural development.

117. KRISHNA (Raj). Next phase in rural development.

Voluntary Action. 20, 7; July, 1978; 32-38.

Dealing with planning commission decision spent record outlay on rural development and about voluntary agencies.

Examines these new developments in the light of past experience gives comparative figures.

118. MATHUR (V S). Experiment in the organisation of the rural poor. Indian J. of Adult Educ. 38, 8 & 9; Aug-Sep, 1977; 42-48.

Presents the progress report of an interesting experiment conducted in the Ghazipur district of Uttar Pradesh by the international confederation of Free Trade Unions. The object of this experiment has been to enable the rural poor to participate in economic development, so that the gains of growth are ~~equally~~ equitably shared.

119. NEW EXPERIMENT in rural development. Yojana. 12, 19; Oct, 1978; 16-17.

Presents the various new experiments in rural development. Gives programmes pattern, Technology transfer, Nutritious food and reclamation of waste land. Also dealing with Bhartiya Agro-Industry Foundation (B.A.I.F.).

120. PINTO (Joseph M). False peace having the same deceptive beauty as a stagnant marsh by moon light. Eulorum. 1, 8; Mar, 1976; 18-21.

A personal record and an insightful analysis of the class mechanisms and power structures operating in a typical Maharashtra village.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT - EXPERIMENTS - MAHARASHTRA

121. PANAIKAR (Surdha). Suraskhad samantant - ...

approach to rural development. Eastern Econ.
69, 8; Aug, 1977; 688-97.

Describes the working of the Aurangabad experiment initiated by Asian Trade Union college of International Confederation of Free Trade Unions to reach the unorganised rural poor and find ways for changing the villagers' social apathy into a collective desire for improvement. A multiplication of the Aurangabad experiment can be an answer to the socio-economic problems of the rural poor.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT - HEAVY INDUSTRY

122. AHLUWALIA (P S). IMT's role in forging machine for rural upliftment. Agric. and Agro Industries. 11, 2; Feb, 1978; 26-28.

Higher cost and stiffer competition have led the forging industries on continuous search for newer, more efficient, productive methods. It is recognised that better, more scientific forgings can be produced with pressure machine at reduced cost and less noise. Metal forming division of IMT, Hyderabad took a lead and have been successful in developing a 110 roll forging machine for the production of agricultural implements and other forging items.

123. SONNI (Mantesh). Steel and heavy industry in rural development. Human Futures. Spring, 1978; 35-40.

Points out relation between heavy industry and rural development and employment generation. Gives some points for rural development. Emphasises about the development of village industries and ^{set} heavy industries in rural areas also.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT - INTEGRATED

124. AZAD (B H). Rural work - their development through IRD. Kurukshetra. 23, 15; May, 1975; 13-16.

Paper presents about the rural work their development through IRD and various programmes. Points out community development programme and panchayatiraj, special programmes is voice in decision making and other programme for depressed areas.

125. DUTT (Vishnu). New strategy of integrated rural development. Kurukshetra. 24, 19; July, 1976; 9-10.

Discusses the paper outlining a proposal on a new strategy of integrated rural development programme by circulated, while Union Finance Minister, Sri C. Subramaniam placing his budget proposals in the budget session of the parliament.

Paper deals with need for new strategy, result of political involvement and importance of 20 point programme to solve this problems.

126. HISMINGER (Douglas). What's new about integrated rural development. Kurukshetra. 24, 15; May, 1976; 4-6.

What's new about integrated rural development for India is that India now has its own well-documented experience to draw on and is in a position to share this experience with other countries. Given the more important things, that are new about integrated rural development.

127. **INTEGRATED RURAL development, state ministers' conference.**
Kurukshetra. 23, 17; June, 1975;

Report of the conference of state ministers for rural development, held in New Delhi on May 8. It approved the new concept of integrated rural development with initial priority for agriculture and allied activities and with emphasis on assistance to the weaker sections of rural society.

128. **NEW STRATEGY for rural development. Kurukshetra.**
24, 13; Apr, 1976; 4-5.

Discusses "strategy for Integrated rural development" which presented to parliament on March 15 alongwith budget papers, Sri Subramaniam identified five objectives for a systematic, scientific and integrated use of all our nation's natural resources to enable every person to engage himself in a productive and socially useful occupation and earn an income that would meet at least his basic minimum need.

129. **QURATSHI (M A). Improved agriculture through integrated rural development. Kurukshetra. 23, 3; Nov, 1974;**
10-11.

Paper shows that in a predominantly agricultural country, the revival of its economy is vitally dependant on the planned development and reconstruction of its rural areas.

130. SRIVASTAVA (J C). Integrated rural development, a concept and approach-I. Khadiramodvog. 24, 7; Apr, 1978; 355-67.

Satisfying minimum needs of a large number of people in the rural areas, especially the rural poor and other ~~this~~ disadvantaged groups, has been the concern for quite sometime now of our policy makers, planners, experts and executives - In the incessant search for ways and means to help these groups to develop their skills and potentials so as to better their lives, the concept of integrated rural development has been struck. The origin and development of this concept are discussed in this article.

131. SRIVASTAVA (J C). Integrated rural development, a concept and approach - II. Khadiramodvog. 24, 8; May 1978; 410-22.

IRD is a new concept and approach addressing itself to minimising poverty and unemployment. Many ideas about the philosophy and functioning are only partially known or emerging, a little has crystallised as guidelines.

132. SRIVASTAVA (J C). Integrated & rural development, some policy issues. Yojana. 21, 17; Oct, 1977; 2-25.

Shows that, to reduce the gap between rural rich and rural poor, integrated rural development programme has been conceived. It also discusses many policy issues arise as whether they reflect the best ways of tackling the massive problems of poverty and backwardness in rural areas.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT - INTEGRATED - BIHAR

133. SINGH (Radha Raman). Integrated approach to rural development, a regional study. Khadiramodveg. 24, 4; Jan, 1978; 217-29.

Intends to analyse the problems of the weaker sections with special references to north - west region of Bihar; a predominantly agriculture - based rural economic region and suggest various measures to be adopted for the over all economic development of the region within the frame work of district or regional plan.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT - INTEGRATED - TAMILNADU

134. SIVARAMAN (B). Components of integrated rural development. Kurukshetra. 25, 4; Nov, 1976; 6-7.

Presents the excerpts from the inaugural address at the seminar organised by the Tamil Nadu state planning commission, at Madras, on October 8, 1976.

Points out integrated rural development is a necessity for three identifiable main reasons and rural industries.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT + LAND REFORM

135. MAHARAJ (R N) and IYER (K G). Change strategy for rural India. Nat.Lab.Inst.Bull. 2, 5; May, 1976; 189-97.

Report of the seminars on developing participative organisation system for organisers of landless labourers and development oriented government officials drawn from field organisation.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT - MOVEMENT

136. BASHALA (Surjit Singh). Role of co-operatives in rural development. Agricultural situation in India. 32, 8; Nov, 1977; 481-82.

Explains how the cooperative form of organisation readily tends it-self to fulfilling the objectives, like reduction of disparities in wealth and income; equality of opportunities; eradication of poverty and improvement in the quality of life of a vast majority of its people. Balanced economic development should aim at the creation of an egalitarian society, based on growth with social justice.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT - PROJECTS

137. COMMITTEE ON rural development, scope and activities. ICSSR news lett. 8, 3 & 4; Oct - Mar, 1978; 9-15.

Discusses the role of the ICSSR in rural development, the task before the advisory committee, priorities for action, composition of the committee, facilities to be offered, research studies, Seminar workshops, fellowship programme, publications, training programmes, contest programme, with the activities finance and conclusion.

138. GURJOWANI (P A). Case for small village development agency. Khadigamodvga. 22, 8; May, 1976; 359-62.

Discusses the working of Small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA) and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers (MFAL). Also discusses big vs. small villages, a new deal for small villages and peoples involvement.

139. HERBST (P G). Note on rural India. Nat. Lab. Inst. Bull. 2, 10; Oct, 1976; 353-85.

Article is in two parts. One overview of the problems and second alternatives to conventional project designs. Dealing with rural economy, rural employment trend, rural poverty debt, and why development projects fail and other problems.

140. MAHUR (Hari Mohan). Project and its two phases. Kurukshetra. 27, 4; Nov, 1978; 13-14.

Explains the objectives of projects 'Adoption of Administration to Rural Development'. In first phase dealing with achievements and the strategy in second phase.

141. NARAYANASWAMI (N). Two schemes for the rural poor, progress and prospects. Kurukshetra. 22, 18; June, 1974; 7-9.

Article presents the working of two schemes for the rural poor its progress and prospects named SFDA/ MFAL. Points out total outlay coverage, organisation, and progress of SFDA and MFAL. Points out deficiencies in different states of India.

142. SINGH (T B). and LEWIS (A M). NCL in rural development. Yojana. 21, 13 & 14; Aug, 1977; 55-56.

Examines the roles of National Chemical Laboratory(NCL), Poona in the development of villages, also presents the various activities in rural development.

143. SRINIVASAN (R). Small farmers development agencies. Kurukshetra. 26, 4; Nov, 1977; 22-29.

A big chunk of the Indian peasantry is below the viability line and it is this section which needs help most. Norms have, therefore, been devised to identify these small and marginal farmers and they are being helped in various ways to stand on their feet. Describes a special scheme which is currently in operation through a coordinated action of various official and non-official organisations.

144. SRIVASTAVA (K B). Village adoption scheme in perspective. Kurukshetra. 26, 20; July, 1978; 6-8.

Explains the rationale of the village adoption scheme and mentions some of the pressing problems which need urgent attention of all those who adopt villages and aim at integrated rural development.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT - PROJECTS - ANDHRA PRADESH

145. **SHENNY (Medley).** Marpurkashi village development project, a report on a visit to APR, Nov, 1977; Voluntary Action. 20, 10; Oct, 1978; 4-8.

Project report discusses about the setting, land, crops, people, development project, suggested projects, the way a head and health of soil and food in Marpurkashi village.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT - PROJECTS - WEST BENGAL

146. **ANISUR RAHMAN etc.** Rural development project, Midnapur, West Bengal. Nat. Lab. Inst. Bull. 3, 7; July 1977; 283-90.

Major part of the money is to be spent on the afforestation/reforestation works to be undertaken in Midnapur. Also a few minor irrigation works are to be executed. Instead of the traditional practice of depending on contractors to supply the labourers, it was suggested that the required labour to execute these works be drawn from rural labour/artisan cooperatives.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT - SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

147. **SUNDERRAJAN (Mohan).** Blue - prints for rural uplift.

Yojana. 22, 1; Jan, 1976; 88-89.

Shows that the 63rd Indian Science Conference is a turning point in the nation's effort to harness science and technology for rural development. Discusses the works of various institutes like National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur giving easy methods for protected water supply, etc.

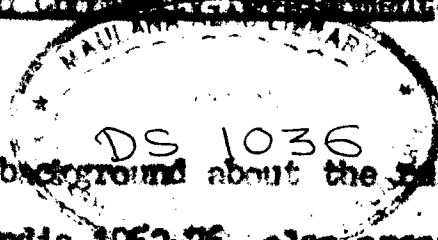
148. SWAMINATHAN (M S). Science and integrated rural development. Kurukshetra. 24, 9; Feb, 1976; 4-5.

In the view of author, a few basic steps are needed if we want to convert the scientific breakthrough now taking place in most crops, farm animals and in inland and coastal aquaculture into a production advance, and into improved prosperity for all section of the rural community. He presents eight points.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT - TRAINING

149. ZAHEDI (M). Training for rural development in India. Behavioural Sci. and Community Development. 10, 2; Sept, 1976; 59-86.

Presents historical background about the rural development programmes in India 1952-26, also presents philosophy of and approach to training in rural development, creation and growth of facilities for training in rural development and deals about the re-organisation of different training programmes.



RURAL DEVELOPMENT - TRIBAL

150. MEHTA (On). Tribal development, the new strategy.
The Indian J. of Publ. Adm. 21, 4; Oct-Dec, 1975;
 617-27.

Shows that the tribal development has been given a new direction in the recent past. Tribal development has always claimed our special attention. Discusses the new strategy for the tribal development.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT - URBAN ROLE

151. RAM (Jagjivan). Urban role in removing rural poverty.
Kurukshetra. 25, 3; Nov, 1976; 4-5.

Paper presents the address by the Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation at the installation meeting of Rotary club of Delhi at New Delhi, on July 15, 1976.

Points out the need of rural development in India, need of people involvement in rural development, gives stress on various objectives etc.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT - WOMEN'S ROLE

152. AIMPLU (S). Role of rural women in economic participation. Khadigramodvog. 24, 11; Aug, 1978; 518-21.

Presents the role of rural women in economic participation. table on Agricultural tasks labour force and different sources of saving are given. Discusses programmes for women's welfare.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT - WORKSHOPS

153. YOUNG POWER for development. Kurukshetra. 22, 15; May, 1974; 6.

Paper highlights about the inaugurating a two week regional training workshop for youth workers in rural communities, organised by the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and Far East in co-operation with the government of India in New Delhi on April 12, Noting that the problems of rural youth and the communities in which they live in various parts of south East Asia were some what similar. He called for evolving measures for tackling these problems "In all earnestness" and with speed".

RURAL DEVELOPMENT - WORKSHOPS - KERALA

154. DAVIES (Alan). Workshops on rural development. Nat. Lab. Inst. Bull. 3, 12; Dec, 1977; 509-17.

Reports of the workshops on rural development. The measure major instruments used in this strategy were : rural development workshops on rural camps organised on participative lines; identification and cultivation of sympathetic officials at all levels; establishment of information/support networks between them; identification of target districts and villages where there was a good chance that some form of organisation of rural labourers could be expected to be sustained.

An evaluation of rural development workshops that had been conducted by the NLI in the states of Andhra Pradesh and Kerala.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT - WORKSHOPS - KERALA - MALLAMPUZHA

155. GAKKHAR (Subhash). Rural workshop at Mallampuzha(Kerala). Nat. Lab. Inst. Bull. 2, 4; Apr, 1976; 158-161.

Report of the rural workshop at Mallampuzha (Kerala). Gives identification of some problems faced by the agricultural labourers and other problems.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT - WORKSHOPS - VARANASI

156. RURAL DEVELOPMENT, experiments in the sub-continent. Kurukshetra. 23, 14; Apr, 1975; 15-16.

Paper presents the about the workshop organised by the Gandhian Institute of studies, Varanasi in collaboration with the UNICEF, on motivation, participation - experience of voluntary agencies in the field of rural development. Gives comparison of rural development programmes in India, Pakistan and Bangladesh.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT - YOUTH ROLE

157. JAIN (S P). New tasks for the rural youth. Kurukshetra. 26, 20; July, 1978; 20-21.

Pleads for shift in policy to involve rural youth more in economic life of the village than just keeping them engaged with socio-cultural activities. Lists eight

assignments for Yuvak and Mahila Mandals in their new role to meet the need of the time.

158. SUNDARAJ (S). Rural development work by YMCA.

Kurukshetra. 22, 20; July, 1974; 7.

Presents the work of the YMCA leaders of Kanyakumari district in the field of rural welfare. Recently they have implemented a plan of intensive rural work prepared by Shri Tom Arens of "The world Neighbours". The project has been launched in three selected areas in the district, namely, Korambavilla, Chanayal and Arumangi.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

159. KUNAR (Krishan). Rural electrification, miles to go.

Kurukshetra. 22, 21; Aug, 1974; 6.

Shows that the electricity development in the villages should be given prominence, so that the villagers in the poorer states may also be able to enjoy the fruits of development.

160. NATH (Vishwa). Power for rural industries. Khadigran-dyog. 21, 2; Nov, 1974; 126-28.

To increase the production of rural industries, and at the same time, to reduce the cost of production of goods produced by these industries, the electric power is the only alternative in the present context and that can only be obtained by expansion of rural electrification programme in all the corners of the country.

161. RAO (S V P). Rural electrification. Kurukshetra. 25, 21; Aug, 1977; 18-19.

Discusses the states' achievements in the field of rural electrification and links up rural electrification with regional and district planning.

RURAL MANAGEMENT

162. GAIKWAD (V G). Management of rural development programmes, organisational deficiencies and strategies for improvement. The Indian J. of Publ. Adm. 21, 4; Oct-Dec, 1975; 649-62.

Highlights some of the administrative processes that generally effect the performance of the various management task at the district level, and examines different approaches for introducing structural changes in the system for improving its efficiency.

163. LAKSHAWALA (D T). Rural development opportunities for management. Yojana. 22, 1; Jan, 1978; 35-37.

Inaugural address delivered at 10th all - India convention on rural development organised by Bombay management association on December 9, 1977 at Bombay. The main emphasis has been laid on legitimate contribution, agencies for village uplift, preliminary preparations, help in imparting new skills, consensus as well as compromise.

164. NARAIN (Iqbal) and MATHER (P C). Decentralising rural development management. Kurukshetra. 27, 6; Dec, 1978; 12-16.

Gives complexities of problems and different management approach. Point out associating local leadership in administration, new economic models, number of industrial tiers, hazards of dual control, recruiting rural-based personnel, role of training and development politics.

165. SHIVIAH. Implementation of rural development programmes. Behavioural Scis. and Community Development. 11, 1; Mar, 1977; 12-21.

Paper presented at the seminar on coordination in rural development at NICD Oct 11-13, 1976. Points out the management of this programmes including rural development administration.

RURAL ORGANIZATION

166. BANERJOPADHYAY (D). External impediments to the growth of organisation of rural poor in India. Nat. Lab. Inst. Bull. 3, 10; Oct, 1977; 413-23.

Discusses the various external hindrances to the growth of organisation of rural poor in India. The main hindrances as discussed in this article are multi-interest coverage and conflicting ideological objectives, legal and administrative set-up, economic dependence and social backwardness.

167. BAIG (Mora #11). Trained manpower for rural development. Voluntary Action. 20, 2; Feb, 1978; 4-8.

Gives a summary of discussions and correspondence with regard to the proposal regarding trained manpower for rural development. Meeting between the Minister of Education for Mr. Chander and Mrs. Baig on 6th May, 1977. Points out organisation at field level.

168. JAINANI (H K). Strategy of planned change for increasing the effectiveness of rural development organisations. Behavioural Scis. and Rural Development. 1, 1; Jan, 1978; 39-66.

Discusses about the special organisations to promote the rural development in India. The argument is that it is high time that the practice of creating new organisations. Whenever new objectives are sought to be achieved is stopped and planned changes are introduced for making the best use of manpower and financial resources of the existing organisations to achieve the new objectives and thereby increase their effectiveness. The focus is on a discussion of the role of change agents (consultants) in the process of bringing planned changes in the existing rural development organisations by adopting some of the relevant concepts related to organisation development(OD).

169. SINGHAWANI (G). Importance of whole village development Kurukshetra. 24, 20; July, 1976; 6-9.

Disc

Discusses about the importance of whole village development. Discusses the organisation of committee and voluntary organisations etc., remember declining rural income, foreign examples, why grass-root planning? and integrated approach.

170. RAY (Amol). Agrarian structure and issues in organising small farmer development. The Indian J. of Publ. Adm. 23, 3; July-Sep, 1977; 500-14.

Article presents the present structure of the administrative situations in regard to small farmer development. Rural classification, skewed benefits, small farmer extension service, land, the key factor and the supporting schemes.

RURAL ORGANIZATION - UTTAR PRADESH - WEST BENGAL

171. REPORTS FROM Voluntary organisations. Nov. 1, 3; Aug, 1978; 12-13.

Presents the brief extracts from reports received from two organisations, one working in West Bengal and other in Uttar Pradesh. In the report of Mandre Unnayan Sansad, Hooghly (W.B.) point out establishment and organisation, progress of this organisation. Supply of agricultural inputs, difficulties encountered.

In Banwasi Seva Ashram (Varanasi) U.P. point out organisation, functional literacy, land and landless and other plans.

RURAL PLANS

172. GUPTA (B N). Plan, planner and planning. Kurukshetra. 26, 3; Sep, 1978; 9-12.

Present a study of how plan, planner and planning have

led common man of the rural India to enter the "orbit of desire" and make him question the 'planning mechanism' which denies him even the basic minimum functional needs and facilities. Achievement are not the plan must be final arbiter of planning.

173. GURJEWANI (M P). Planning of the village, for the village and by the village. Khadisrenodvag. 24, 12; Sep, 1978; 597-601.

Points that for consolidating the gains of the past national planning and strengthening the village economy we have to prepare micro-plans with micro approach. And it is possible only by planning of the village, for the village and by the village. It also discusses brain-drain, objects of village plan, growth at what cost, various stages, plan by the people, constraints and role of universities.

RURAL PLANS - AGRICULTURE

174. TRIPATHI (S C). Planning for rural development. Yoiana. 21, 10; June, 1977; 15 & 17.

Presents the study of different plants for the development of rural areas. Discusses fluctuating harvests, high yielding seeds, dependence on imports and need for industrial cooperatives.

RURAL PLANS - BLOCK DEVELOPMENT

175. RAMANA (D V) and RAMTEH (K S). Management approach to formulation and implementation of block-level plans. Behavioural Scis. and Rural Development. 1, 2; July, 1978; 138-54.

Article examines some of the issues relating to the methodological aspects of planning at the block level and also make suggestions in respect of the approach to formulating development scheme.

RURAL PLANS - FIFTH PLAN

176. BHATTACHARYA (H). Fifth plan and rural poverty.. Kurukshetra. 22, 9; Feb, 1974; 6-7.

Article highlights about the draft fifth five year plan to reduce poverty of rural India. Points out provisions of employment, essential goods taxation etc.

RURAL PLANS - FINANCIAL

177. BHARGAVA (Gopal). Rolling plan, concern for rural development. Comm. 137, 3502; July, 1978; 134.

Presents how Planning Commission prepared the plan for rural development. The rolling plan recognises the importance of reviewing financial allocation on a yearly basis for boosting economic development at the local, district and state levels.

RURAL PLANS - PROJECT - UTTAR PRADESH - RAE BARELI

178. BAWA (D S). Rural project planning for Rae Bareli. Khadigromodiyog. 22, 7; Apr, 1976; 314-19.

Presents the rural development of Rae Bareli in Uttar Pradesh. Discusses various developments which took place in this area during the last few years of planning.

RURAL PLANS - SIXTH PLAN

179. DRAFT PLAN 1978-83. Kurukshetra. 26, 16; May, 1978; 17-21.

Produced below are excerpts relating to agriculture and rural development from the summary of the draft Five Year Plan prepared by the Planning Commission and released by the Government for Public comment. The National Development Council in its meeting held in New Delhi in March has approved the objectives of the plan and it has since been discussed in parliament.

180. PURI (V K). Realism of Sixth Plan : emphasis on regional prosperity. Yojana. 22, 14 & 15; Aug, 1978; 35-36.

Points out failure of community development programme. Rural development programme in fifth five year plan and the minimum needs of programmes. Emphasized rural-urban balance, rural industries and the place of villages in industrial policy. Points out the setting up of district industries centres.

RURAL PLANS - WEST BENGAL

181. MALANTY (P. C). West Bengal's plan for rural poor.

Comm. 137, 3500; July, 1978; 52-54.

Deals with the comprehensive area development programme (CAMP) in West Bengal, improving the living condition of rural people. Table given for basic information about comprehensive area development projects, 1976. Classwise beneficiaries from crop loan distribution, CAMP, 1975-76 to 1977-78 (November).

RURAL POOR NEWS

182. BARNALA (Surjit Singh). Rural development strategy.

Kurukshetra. 26, 16; May, 1978; 4-6.

Explains the new rural development strategy given by Sri Surjit Singh Barnala, Union Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation, of India.

Gives backwardness of the villages and problems in development gives some progress of rural development programmes.

183. PROGRESS OF rural development programmes. Kurukshetra.

24, 17; June, 1976; 10-11.

Discusses about the rural debt relief, which is an importance component of Prime Minister's 20 point programme was directly entrusted to the department of rural development (Ministry of Agricultural and Irrigation) which is taken effective action in this regard.

184. SHARMA (B K). Rural development strategies. Kurukshetra. 26, 4; Nov, 1977; 7-13.

Rural development is a complex affair. There are many aspects of the problems and each aspect needs a specific action plan. A variety of programmes are, therefore, under implementation, tailored for various situations, regions and sections of the rural community in the country. Gives a resume of all these programmes, their agencies genesis and impact and the thinking behind them.

RURAL PROBLEMS - AGRICULTURE - INDUSTRIALIZATION

185. JOSEPH (S C). Strategy to eradicate rural poverty. Yojana. 12, 19; Oct, 1978; 20-27.

The most controlling factor in the need for new developments strategy is the need for changing the human element in the developing country like India. Effective development plans must embrace the progress of agriculture and industrial sectors.

RURAL PROGRAMMES - ANDHRA PRADESH

186. SEN (Bardita). Rural development. Voluntary Action. 20, 5; May, 1978; 24, 26.

Presents the rural development programme in India and the authors' experiences about the rural development and authors' meeting with Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh. Presents Chief Minister views discusses about the learned agencies like V.R.O.

RURAL PROGRAMMES - ANTYODAYA

187. PUGH FOR antyodaya schemes. Comm. 137, 3506;
Aug, 1978; 65-69.

Presents the Janta Government Programme to ensure socio-economic justice to the weaker sections of the society within months of its coming into power in last June. Tables are also presented showing flow of credit and loan assistance, production, sale and employment in some of the selected village units.

188. RAGHAVAN (C V V). Antyodaya; new concept in rural uplift. Indiana. 22, 8; May, 1978 ; 28.

The much talked of antyodaya scheme, launched in Rajasthan; is aimed at uplifting five poorest of the poor in every village in the state. Antyodaya is said to be an attempt to reverse the erstwhile pattern of development which had benefited the rich and widened the gulf between the poor and the rich. It has received countrywide recognition as an imaginative attempt in raising living standards of the poor population in the village.

189. SHARMA (Sudesh)Kumar). Antyodaya and panchayats. Kurukshetra. 26, 16; May 1978; 15-16.

Article presents the work of Antyodaya and panchayats in the rural development of India. Dealing with some new plans and gives some state wise work in both of plans.

190. SUBRAMANIAN (W). Decentralised planning for full employment. The Indian J. of Publ. Adm. 23, 3; July-Sep, 1977; 606-18.

Article presents 'Antyodaya or 'UNITED THE LAST', decentralised planning, technology for rural development prerequisites for success.

191. VERMA (J G). Antyodaya - a movement for rural prosperity. Kaiana. 22, 14 & 15; Aug, 1978; 31-33.

Points out meaning and development of the movement and relationship with other schemes. Gives conditions to obtaining antyodaya for the joint efforts of the Governments (States) and Community. One table shows share of disposable income in percentage.

RURAL PROGRAMMES - CAMPS

192. SANDHU (Rajesh). Rural camps, current assessment and future issues. Nat.Lab.Inst.Bull. 3, 9; Sep, 1977; 403-408.

Identifies and discusses some issues related to the future design of rural camps and the alternative roles that the national labour institute can play.

RURAL PROGRAMMES - CAMPS - BILAR- HARANGARH

193. IYER (K G). Rural camps at Harangarh; some observations. Nat.Lab.Inst.Bull. 2, 5; May, 1976; 185-188.

Gives report on rural camp at Harangarh, objectives, participants, faculty methodology, procedure observation.

Discusses various activities and plans of rural camps which helps in rural development.

RURAL PROGRAMMES - CAMPS - BIHAR - RAJGIR

194. MAHARAJ (R N) and IYER (K G). Rural camp at Rajgir, some observation. Nat.Lab.Inst.Bull. 1, 11; Nov, 1975; 9-12.

Discusses about the Rajgir camp in Bihar and shows some observations on the participants, problem identification political programmes, cultural programmes, organising rural labour, final session and at last evaluation.

RURAL PROGRAMMES - CAMPS - TRAINING - ANDHRA PRADESH

195. KULKARNI (Vijay Kumar). Training camp at Gopavaram. Nat.Lab.Inst.Bull. 2, 3; Mar, 1976; 109-12.

Report of the rural camp for the organisers of rural labour. Report of the seventh camp in this series, organised in Uddupah district, Andhra Pradesh.

RURAL PROGRAMMES - CAMPS - UDAIPUR

196. IYER (K G). Rural camp at Natharmangra. Nat.Lab.Inst.Bull. 2, 1; Jan, 1976; 29-32.

Presents the activities of rural camp at Natharmangra in the district of Udaipur, the problem identification process, how to deal with it etc.

RURAL PROGRAMMES - CAMPS - WEST BENGAL - NABAGRAM

197. SRIVASTAVA (Bhupendra). Rural camp at Bana Nabagram

some observations. Nat. Lab. Inst. Bull. 1, 3; Mar, 1975; 6-13.

Presents the some observations of rural camp at Dana Nabagram in the district of Burdwan, West Bengal.

Gives, programme objective, methodology, expectations of the participants, programme, contents socio-economic relations and need to organise and its problems.

RURAL PROGRAMMES - ECONOMIC

198. SIDHANATHAN (C). Rural India in the new economic programme. Kurukshetra. 23, 23 & 24; Sep, 1975; 4.

Presents the new economic programme announced by the then Prime Minister on July 1, 1975. It constituted another major step forward in our unceasing quest for a dynamic and just society.

RURAL PROGRAMMES - FIFTH PLAN - OBJECTIVES

199. SPECIAL RURAL programmes in the fifth plan. Kurukshetra. 22, 9; Feb, 1974; 4-5.

One of the major objectives of the Fifth Plan is to substantially raise the per capita monthly consumption of the lowest 30 percent of the rural population. This implies that the income of about 25 million of the poorest rural house holds must rise. The above efforts have a three-fold direction in the Fifth Plan.

RURAL PROGRAMMES • INDUSTRIALISATION

200. AGRAWALA (Virendra). New strategy for rural prosperity. Khadiramodiyog. 22, 11; Aug, 1976; 462-65.

Shows that the best way to organise the agro-industrial complexes which have to be set up for the rural development will be to base them on an intermediate technology with maximises productivity and minimises waste. It also discusses the need of the hour, two-pronged programme and revitalising national economy.

201. BATHURUT (H K) and PADKONE (K P). How public sector undertakings can help develop rural industries. Kurukshetra. 26, 22; Aug, 1978; 11 & 21.

Discusses the role of public sector undertakings in rural industrialisation and explains how these undertakings should function to achieve maximum results.

202. PATEL (A R). Financing village industries, problems and prospects. Khadiramodiyog. 25, 1; Oct, 1973; 40-47.

Discusses the problems of financing village industries. Table of financial requirement - countrywise and Assessment of repaying capacity in village oil industry are also given.

203. SINGH (Ajit Kumar). Rural economy should be basis of industrial growth. Yojana. 21, 17; Oct, 1977; 23.

The rural and the industrial sectors can not be treated as unrelated parts of the economy. Success in ending rural poverty depends in a large measure, on the overall capabilities of the entire economy and the state of industrial progress.

RURAL PROGRAMMES - KANGRA

204. VASNIET (G D). Rural development in Kangra.
Khadigraadyng. 24, 7; Apr, 1978; 368-73.

Study is an attempt to delineate various ways and means to achieve the objectives of the rural development programme in the district. More specifically, the objectives of the present study are : (1) To make a deep study of the existing resources in the district and (2) To suggest ways and means for the overall rural development of the area.

RURAL PROGRAMMES - PANCHAYATS

205. SHARMA (Harinder H). Better deal for Delhi rural poor.
Kurukshetra. 24, 18; June, 1976; 2 & 23.

Discusses the various programmes of upliftment of the rural poor in the union territory of Delhi under the Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi's 20-point economic programme. Points out some plans, a roof over our heads, progress in 20-point programme and involving the panchayats.

RURAL PROGRAMMES - PUNJAB

206. VORA (M N). To make the village more livable, the rural habitate programme in Punjab. Yojana. 20, 17; Oct, 1976; 4-5.

Shows that the village habitate programme made national headlines when, recently, Sri Sanjay Gandhi launched the programme in small village, Gulabgarh in district Bhatinda of Punjab. The results achieved by the experiment launched by the Punjab Government should be of interest to the entire country.

RURAL PROGRAMMES - REORIENTATION

207. BATHALA(Surjit Singh). Reorientation in rural development. Kurukshetra. 26, 4; Nov, 1977; 5-6.

Briefly reviews the on-going programmes which have evolved through the post-independence decades and indicates broad lines which are to be followed now to adapt these programmes to the current situation.

RURAL PROGRAMMES - TECHNOLOGY

208. CHANDERJEE (S N). TV for rural India. Kurukshetra. 23, 18; June, 1975; 3.

Paper presents the report of Chanda Committee on the vital role of TV in India's social or economic development of rural India.

209. KUMAR (Devendra). Strategy for rural development through technological inputs. Khadigamodrag. 24, 1; Oct, 1977; 35-41.

Shows that for taking science and technology to villages, a close link between the scientists working in the sophisticated laboratories and social scientists having rapport with the villagers is a must. Their co-ordinated efforts will go a long way in enlightening the village life which is at present languishing under the heavy shadow of bleak future.

210. NAYAN (P P). Transfer of technology for rural development. Yojana. 22, 14 & 15; Aug, 1978; 37-39.

Highlights the scope of the application of science and technology and needs to comprehend the entire spectrum of rural life-social, political and economic and discusses the organisation strategy, organisation frame-work and new technology.

211. SIKKA (P K) and GULATI (R P). Technology for rural development. Mainstream. 14, 21 & 22; Jan, 1976; 35-36.

Shows that the aim of appropriate technology is to raise the general standard of living of masses and to prevent the gap between the rich and poor from becoming wide. Universities and laboratories should come closer to villages.

VILLAGES - CENSUS REPORTS

212. D'SOUSA (Victor S). Index of village development from census data for Punjab. Soc. Change. 3, 1; Mar, 1973; 3-15.

Study is concerned with the derivation of an index of village development for the state of Punjab by utilising the information available in census reports.

VILLAGES - ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

213. BAHVALA (Surjit Singh). Alleviating miseries of the rural poor. Kurukshetra. 26, 23; Sept 1978; 13-15.

Shows that a positive efforts has now been made to attach the 'citadels of poverty' and convert the human resources, partly neglected so far into national assets for meaningful progress and prosperity.

214. DEWAY (Clive). Before the green revolution. New Soc. 39, 752; Mar, 1977; 442-43.

Historical factors have played a far more important role than the so-called "Development efforts"; this should give Indian planners, food for thought.

215. KARIYAL (Sidharthan). Rural poverty, a spot report from Rajasthan. Yajana. 19, 19; Nov, 1975; 30-35.

There are any number of programmes to help the farmer, the main productive factor in the countryside, but very

few to help those who are landless, jobless or the surpluses created in the country. The rural artisan, the main victim of a vicious circle created by outside forces, is a dedicated craftsman; what he lacks are opportunities and outlets, new models to emulate and new designs to follow. India can create new surpluses and divert them to productive purposes only if the artisan alongwith the farmer, is made viable and independent. Monetization and satellite TV can well provide rural India viable freedom and a new model for life.

216. HAIR (P B). Rural savings. Xoiana. 22, 21; Nov, 1978; 27-29.

Makes an attempt to estimate the levels of savings in rural sector and to explore the possibilities of attracting more and more funds from it for faster economic growth. Apart from discussing conceptual issues, the fragmentary data on rural household savings thrown up by various surveys of HCAFD and the estimate made by the RBI, are also discussed. The asset distribution of rural household based on All-India Debt and Investment survey have also been analysed, and the author puts emphasis on a concrete efforts to mobilise voluntary savings in rural sector for economic development.

217. PATEL (Ramon). Ray of new hope for the rural poor. Xoiana. 22, 20; Nov, 1978; 21-23.

Article describes the polyester khadi has been a topic for public discussion in the recent past. There have

been certain misgivings in certain quarters about its economic viability and a feeling that polyester is a foreign product required to be imported and should not be associated with khadi which is a symbol of indigenuity and simplicity.

The article tries to dispel and misgivings and emphasises that polyester khadi is a cent percent swadeshi hand-woven textile and will go a long way in providing employment opportunities to crore of rural poor.

218. SHARMA (S K). Democratic decentralisation and development of backward areas. The Indian J. of Publ. Adm. 23, 3; July-Sep, 1977; 753-67.

Shows that in the economic landscape of a nation, inequitable social distribution of the fruits of economic development has, of late, attracted the concern of public policy.

219. SHUKLA (P C). Credit facility and increasing rural income, and employment level. Kurukshetra. 22, 13; Apr, 1974; 10-11.

A study "Evaluation of small farmers development agency in Purnea district, Bihar" was conducted by Agro-economic research centre, university of Allahabad in the year 1971-72. Presents and analyses the credit policy and about the production plans.

220. SHAWY (Dalip S). Differentiation of peasantry in India.
Econ. and Pol. Wkly. 11, 50; Dec, 1976; 1933-39.

Classifies the rural population into four broad groups: the landless, poor peasants, small peasants, and the well to do peasants. Examines the economic conditions of each separate group of peasantry in detail.

221. TALIE (B D) and MAJID (A). Small farmers of Punjab.
Econ. and Pol. Wkly. 11, 26; Jan, 1976; 142-46.

Surveys the economy of small farmers in Punjab, points out holdings, harvest and sociological conditions etc.

222. VERMA (J C). Guaranteed income for rural poor.
Khadiramodrag. 24, 8; May, 1978; 422-33.

It is very saintly to say that the rich should part with their wealth to help their poorer brethren. But very few realise the reason why they do not do so. It is the fear of tomorrow that prevents them to be large hearted. Once they are assured that they need not worry over the future, they would certainly come forward and give a big helping hand in setting things right.

Main stress is on the guaranteed income scheme, U.S.A. This scheme has been taken as the example and its transplantation to Indian rural conditions is discussed.

VILLAGES - ECONOMIC CONDITIONS - WOMEN - PUNJAB

223. SANDHU (H S). Technological development versus economic contribution of women in rural Punjab. Soc. Change 6, 3 & 4; Sep-Dec, 1976, 18-21.

Interprets the role of women in terms of household activities and farm operations by selecting three villages of Punjab as a base of this study.

VILLAGES - LAND HOLDINGS

224. BARNHAT (Pranab). Variations in extent and forms of agricultural tenancy, analysis of Indian data across region and overtime. Econ. and Pol. Wkly. 11, 11; Sep, 1976; 1505-12.

Bring together data on tenancy and distribution of ownership and operational holdings on unemployment and wages rates on credit market conditions and on various agronomic conditions.

225. MURDIA (Ratna). Land allotment and land alienation, policies and programmes for scheduled castes and tribes. Econ. and Pol. Wkly. 10, 32; Aug, 1975; 1205-15.

Reviews the prevailing situation of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in respect of land allotment and land alienation;

- 1) Examines the legislative and executive measures adopted by various states to improve their condition in matters of land;

- ii) identifies the defects in the enactment and implementation of land legislations and regulations, and
- iii) suggests ways of achieving better results.

VILLAGES - SOCIAL CHANGE

226. GHOSHDE (M Y). Return to the village. Seminar. 221; Jan, 1978; 51-55.

Points out that inherent in the return to the village is the basic awareness that, over the years, we have drifted away from the village. The call for the return to the village is essentially a plea and a pledge to tackle the problem at the grass roots level, in the simple faith and sound conviction that 'small is beautiful'.

227. GOYAL (D R). Changing rural scene, social justice. Kurukshetra. 24, 18; June, 1976; 12-14.

Shows that a wind of change is blowing all over rural India. Cold statistics even though impressive enough, do not tell the whole story. That tremendous find of development energy will be released when this process is completed is some thing to contemplate with awe and wonder.

228. SHARMA (N S Sitarama). Gandhian structure of rural power. Khadigarandvag. 22, 10; July, 1976; 419-24.

The power of India lies in the villages. But where does the power of the village life lie? Traditionally

The power is yielded by the bigwigs. With the advent of village industries and the realisation by the villager to the fact that their craft also plays an important role in the economy, the situation can change. The power can rest with the masses.

VILLAGES - SOCIAL CHANGE - DELHI

229. GAUGHADE (K D). Adult suffrage and social change, changing status of a depressed caste. Soc. Change, 6, 1 & 2; May-June, 1976; 3-12.

A case study of the changing status of a depressed caste (Chamar) in a Delhi village. The leadership of the statutory panchayat has passed from the hands of the high castes to that of a depressed caste.

VILLAGES - SOCIAL CHANGE - KERALA

230. OOMMEN (T K). Agrarian legislations and movements as sources of change, the case of Kerala. Econ. and Pol. Wkly. 10, 40; Oct, 1975; 1971-83.

That the routes to social change can be many is widely recognised in social science literature. Discusses social legislations and protest movements as sources of social change. But whether or not the desired goal - realisation of change will be achieved through legislations or movements, depends on the nature of stratification, power structure, and cultured system in a society.

The main concern here is to examine the relationship between agrarian legislations and movements with special reference to Kerala.

VILLAGES - SOCIAL CHANGE - MYSORE

231. IYENGAR (Gorur Rameswamy). Profile of our villages of today. Yojana. 13, 14 & 15; Aug, 1974; 57-59.

Are the people in our villages better off than they were twenty five years ago? In spite of some outwards symbols of prosperity, they suffer from an erosion of moral values which had sustained them for ages.

Observing the scene in the villages of the erstwhile princely state of Mysore, is this writer and novelist who has set new trends in Kannada writing.

VILLAGES - SOCIAL CONDITIONS

232. GURURAM (M P). Socio-cultural impediments to rural industrialisation. Khadigramadaya. 21, 5; Feb, 1975; 243-48.

Shows that rural industrialisation programmes, inspite of the earnest efforts put in, have failed to achieve the targets. The reason can be found in the socio-economic and political factors such as powerful caste system, general illiteracy, greater inequality, vested interests etc. until and unless the Indian society is cleansed of these, no developmental programme can succeed.

233. RAO (K S). Appropriate technology, new solution for an old problem? Eulerum. 1, 3; Sep, 1975; 26-28.

Maintains that an indigenous "appropriate technology", as opposed to imported technology is just as inadequate unless certain structural changes in rural society are initiated.

VILLAGES - SOCIAL PROBLEMS

234. TALWAR (S P). Problems of small farmers. Kurukshetra. 26, 12; Mar, 1978; 13-14.

Paper discusses some of the problems the small farmers are facing and how he can be helped to solve them.

Government funds for this purpose and various commissions appointed by the government.

VILLAGES - SOCIO - ECONOMIC CHANGE

235. WIND OF change in villages. Mainstream. 14, 12; Nov, 1975; 27-28.

Presents the changes in the villages of Uttar Pradesh.

Discusses various schemes of state Government in the field of rural development, and how the implementation of these development schemes will change the entire rural outlook. Main stress on the socio-economic change, of the villages.

236. BHATA (P C). Rural change in two decades, a case study. Kurukshetra. 22, 8; Jan, 1974; 9-10.

Paper presents the study of the socio-economic changes of the Borkhelia village situated in the north eastern part of Jorhat sub-division of Dibsagar district, Assam. Information was collected and analysed for the years 1954 and 1973.

VILLAGES - SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

237. ROY (N K) etc. Characteristics of progressive farmers of India. Kurukshetra. 22, 13; Apr, 1974; 17.

Study has been undertaken to analyse the socio-personal and economic characteristics of progressive farmers of India.

Study is based on the content analysis of biographies of 50 progressive farmers which appeared in the journal INDIAN FARMING from 1952 to 1965, under the caption, "Man of the month".

238. SETHIARAM (R). Towards a better social and economic life of villages. Khadigarodayog. 28, 7; Apr, 1976; 310-13.

Discusses the adult education, village cooperatives, tree planting and a table on some particulars of cottage industries.

VILLAGES - SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS - BIHAR

239. SINHA (Surendra Prasad). Rural reconstruction in Bihar. Khadigarodayog. 24, 11, Aug, 1978; 558-64.

An attempt is made to study and analyse the socio-economic conditions in the state of Bihar, the rural development programmes launched there and their outcome.

VILLAGES - SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION - WEST BENGAL

240. SANYAL (K N). CAEP - A new strategy for rural development. Kurukshetra. 23, 4; Nov, 1974; 17 & 18.

Shows that the Comprehensive Area Development Project evolved by West Bengal state Planning Board to bring about socio-economic development in rural areas has been included in the fifth Five Year Plan to the state. Initially 17 projects - one each in 17 agricultural districts will be started and gradually CAEP will cover the whole of state.

VILLAGES - SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

241. MAJUMDAR (Arun). Problems of shifting cultivation. Econ. and Pol. Wkly. 11, 37; Sep, 1976; 1492-93.

Summarises the discussions of the seminar on socio-economic problem of shifting cultivation held at Shillong in June 1976. Most of the papers (numbering 20), dwell on agro-engineering problems, presumably because the participants, mostly coming from outside the tribal world, could hardly exercise their understanding deep enough into the socio-economic ethos of the north eastern tribes.

VILLAGES - SURVEYS

242. DESAI (Morarji). Focus on the weakest. Kurukshetra. 26, 17 & 18; June, 1978; 16-19.

The Prime Minister in his address to the National Seminar on rural development says, our villages "have not been attended to as they should have been, not because of many problems overwhelming those who are concerned with it". He urged the planners to evolve some simple and practical way to wipe out poverty from our villages in the next nine years.

243. PATEL (A R) and PANDYA (P B). How poor remain the poor in Savlitaluk. Kurukshetra. 26, 17 & 18; June, 1978; 11-15.

Presents the findings of a revealing survey report of 24 villages in Savli Taluk, which continued to be totally neglected in a district, i.e. Baroda, which long back, gave birth to the very idea of community development. Also describes the project now undertaken to help the poorer among the poor.

VILLAGES - SURVEYS - ANDHRA PRADESH

244. RAMAMURTHI (G). Programme in practice. Yojana. 20, 11; July, 1976; 51 & 53.

Presents a one-man survey of an Andhra village. Discuss

20 point programme for the uplift of rural folk. Shows that farmers are absorbing new technology and they know their business in Andhra village.

245. REDDY (G V N) and REDDY (A A). Extent and nature of contact of non-officials and villagers with different functionaries of the block. Indian J. of Adult Educ. 37, 7 & 8; July,-Aug, 1976; 8-10.

The study was conducted in two villages of the Rajendra nagar block of the Hyderabad district. Discusses the relation of non-officials with the villagers with different functionaries of the block, and the role of non-officials and villagers in the rural development of the country.

VILLAGES - SURVEYS - BIHAR

246. MAHARAJ (R N) and IYER (K Gopal). Field report from Rajgir (Nalanda, Bihar) - Part I, the rural poor and their problems. Nat.Lab.Inst.Bull. 1, 10; Oct, 1975; 13-17.

Presents the field report from Rajgir (Nalanda, Bihar). Discusses rural poor and their problems, the impact of rural planning on their living conditions and what the government can do to booster the village economy further.

VILLAGES - SURVEYS - HARYANA

247. PROGRESS OF the new economic programme. Kurukshetra.

24, 22; Aug, 1976; 14-16.

Presents a brief survey of the progress in rural areas of Haryana, under the former Prime Minister's new economic programme. The main aim of survey was to develop the economic condition of rural poor.

VILLAGES - SURVEYS - MAHARASHTRA

248. KULKARNI (Vijay Kumar). Shramik Sangathan, Dhulice, Maharashtra, a preliminary report. Nat. Lab. Inst. Bull. 1, 11; Dec, 1975; 13-16.

Outlines the origin, growth and the working of shramik sangathan, an organisation of the rural poor of Dhulice, Maharashtra, and points out how this organisation can help in making life easier for the rural folk.

VILLAGES - SURVEYS - ORISSA

249. MAHAPATRA (Sitakant). Modernisation of tribal agriculture, technological and cultural constraints. Econ. and Pol. Sci. 13, 13; Apr, 1978; 581-85.

Based upon field studies in four selected villages of two gram panchayats in Bamanghati sub-division of Mayurbhanj, district Orissa. Shows that modernisation of agriculture in the largely tribal-inhabited.

Paper is in four parts;

Part I: analyses the extent of overcrowding of the agricultural sector in the districts.

Part II : dealing with distribution of holdings according to sizes;

Part III: types and nature of agricultural implements used today;

Part IV: discusses the question of diffusion of technical information.

VILLAGES - SURVEYS - SCHEMES

250. BHANA (Muntaz). Success and failure of rural development. Kurukshetra. 26, 17 & 18; June, 1978; 4-7.

Gives a rapid survey of the various development schemes undertaken during the successive Five Year Plans to improve life in our villages. The planning in this direction is conspicuous by many failures and very few successes.

VILLAGES - SURVEYS - WOMEN

251. KALHAN (Promilla). Problems and progress of rural women in India. Kurukshetra. 23, 8; Jan, 1975; 4 & 13.

The surveys in some of the states show that the status of farm women has risen in recent years. In Punjab, for instance, farmer's wives to day take many decisions regarding house hold matters independently whereas in the past they took them in consultation with their husbands.

PART - III

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED

April	..	Apr
And	..	&
August	..	Aug
December	..	Dec
February	..	Feb
January	..	Jan
March	..	Mar
November	..	Nov
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